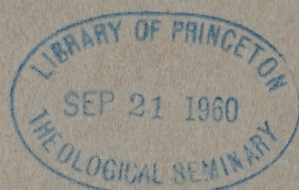


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Committee on Un-American Activities

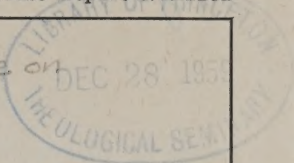
Communist Political
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Un-American Activities.



COMMUNIST POLITICAL SUBVERSION

THE CAMPAIGN TO DESTROY THE SECURITY
PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT



AUGUST 16, 1957.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1957

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

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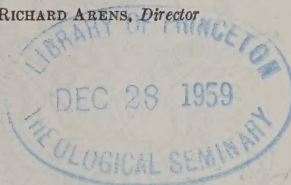
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II



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85TH CONGRESS
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
No. 1182

COMMUNIST POLITICAL SUBVERSION

AUGUST 16, 1957.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WALTER, from the Committee on Un-American Activities,
submitted the following

REPORT

[Pursuant to H. Res. 5, 85th Cong., 1st sess.]

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 85TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 3, 1957

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

* * * * *

(g) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

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* * * * *

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"As Soviet power grows, there will be a greater aversion to Communist parties everywhere. So we must practice the techniques of withdrawal. Never appear in the foreground: let our friends do the work. We must always remember that one sympathizer is generally worth more than a dozen militant Communists. A university professor, who without being a party member lends himself to the interests of the Soviet Union, is worth more than a hundred men with party cards. A writer of reputation, or a retired general, are worth more than 500 poor devils who don't know any better than to get themselves beaten up by the police. Every man has his value, his merit. The writer who, without being a party member, defends the Soviet Union, the union leader who is outside our ranks but defends Soviet international policy, is worth more than a thousand party members. * * *

"Those who are not party members or marked as Communists enjoy greater freedom of action. This dissimulated activity which awakes no resistance is much more effective than a frontal attack by the Communists. Our friends must confuse the adversary for us, carry out our main directives, mobilize in favor of our campaigns people who do not think as we do, and whom we could never reach. In this tactic we must use everyone who comes near us; and the number grows every day."—Georgi Dimitrov, secretary general of the Communist International.

COMMUNIST POLITICAL SUBVERSION

INTRODUCTION

A prodigious campaign of political subversion, clandestinely directed by a nationwide apparatus of Communist agents, menaces the entire security system of the United States. The essence of this campaign is the perversion of our democratic processes of government. If it continues unabated it promises the Kremlin a degree of success that never could have been achieved by the classic means of force and violence.

These facts were established beyond any contravention in a series of hearings conducted by the Committee on Un-American Activities, in principal cities throughout the United States, to inquire into Communist political subversion.¹ The principal subject of the committee's investigation was the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which has become the chief instrument of the Communist Party in its current efforts to destroy the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act, the Internal Security Act, the Smith Act, and all other legislative and executive action aimed against the Kremlin's conspiratorial organization in the United States.

From the testimony of scores of witnesses who appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities in this series of hearings, and the evidence contained in thousands of documents obtained by the committee, these six conclusions emerge with irrefutable clarity:

1. Political subversion has become a paramount instrument of the Communist Party's program of conquest in the United States.

2. The Communist Party, through the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the affiliate organizations of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has mobilized all of its resources to render ineffective the Immigration and Nationality Act and other legislation bearing upon the security of the United States.

3. By disguising its real purposes in fraudulently humane language, the Communist Party, through its affiliate organizations, succeeded in duping a great number of well-intentioned citizens into collaborating with the Communist Party in ignorance of its real objective.

4. Although various non-Communist organizations have advocated amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act and other legislation concerning the security of the United States, the overwhelming mass of testimony and exhibits obtained by the Committee on Un-American Activities demonstrates that the spearhead of the overall drive for mutilation of this legislation is the Communist Party and its affiliates.

¹ See Communist Political Subversion, pt. I: Hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, 84th Cong., 2d sess.: Washington, D. C., November 12, 13, and 14, 1956; Youngstown, Ohio, November 28, 1956; Chicago, Ill., December 3 and 4, 1956; Los Angeles, Calif., December 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1956; San Francisco, Calif., December 11, 1956; Seattle, Wash., December 13 and 14, 1956; and Communist Political Subversion, pt. II, appendix to hearings.

5. The Communist Party, through its camouflaged instruments of transmission, has subjected the platform committees of both major parties, State legislatures, and the Congress to letters, petitions, and personal appeals designed to fabricate the impression that a broad, popular sentiment exists for debilitating the Nation's immigration and security system.

6. Many of the proposals made in the United States Congress for major changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act and other security measures coincide with the expressed objectives of the Communist Party.

The confederate organizations of the Communist Party, by concealing their true aims, their origin and the political allegiance of their leadership, have been able to achieve considerable success. They have raised millions of dollars to finance the Kremlin's apparatus in the United States. They have been able to persuade great numbers of people that the campaign against the immigration and security programs is not a Communist program at all; and they have been able to create a climate of opinion in which attacks upon our immigration and security system are made to seem an enlightened course of action. Within this climate, the ideas implanted by the Communist Party and its confederate organizations have been able to come to full flower. Pretending to champion the traditional concepts of decency and fair play, the Kremlin's conspirators in the United States have been able to entice and convert a host of wellwishers to whom communism itself, crude and uncamouflaged would be abhorrent.

The leadership of the conspiracy has been quick to recognize this accomplishment. At the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans in New York, December 11 and 12, 1954, Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and a leading Communist agent, exulted that—

we gather to consider the defense of the rights of foreign-born Americans in an atmosphere that offers excellent opportunities to rally and stimulate to action new and ever more important forces in the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran law. We gather in an atmosphere that provides unprecedented possibilities to win many more allies, and stimulate parallel movements, in the fight to preserve the civil and human rights of 14 million foreign-born Americans.

The operations of the Communist Party conducted by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born have reached an amazing magnitude. The Committee on Un-American Activities found that the party has succeeded in establishing over 200 organizations to execute its campaign of political subversion. The committee found further that while these various organizations claimed to be independent and autonomous, they are in fact controlled in every instance by the Communist Party through its agents who occupy positions of leadership in the affiliated groups.

On the occasion of its Annual Conference in 1945, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, then under the chairmanship of Michigan State Senator Stanley Nowak—since ordered denaturalized for participation in the Communist conspiracy—reviewed its activities in the preceding 12 years.

WASHINGTON

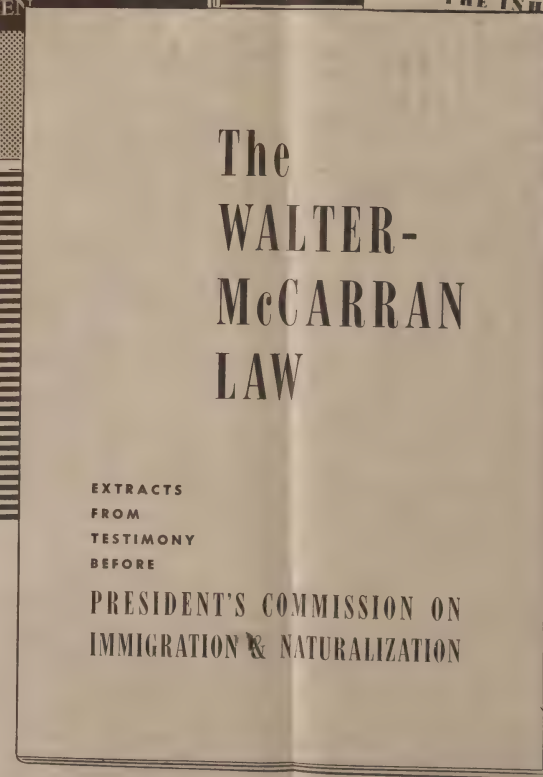
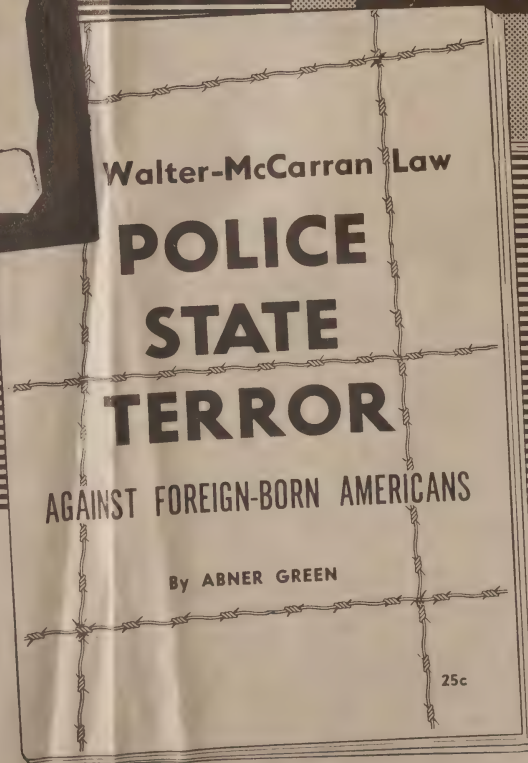
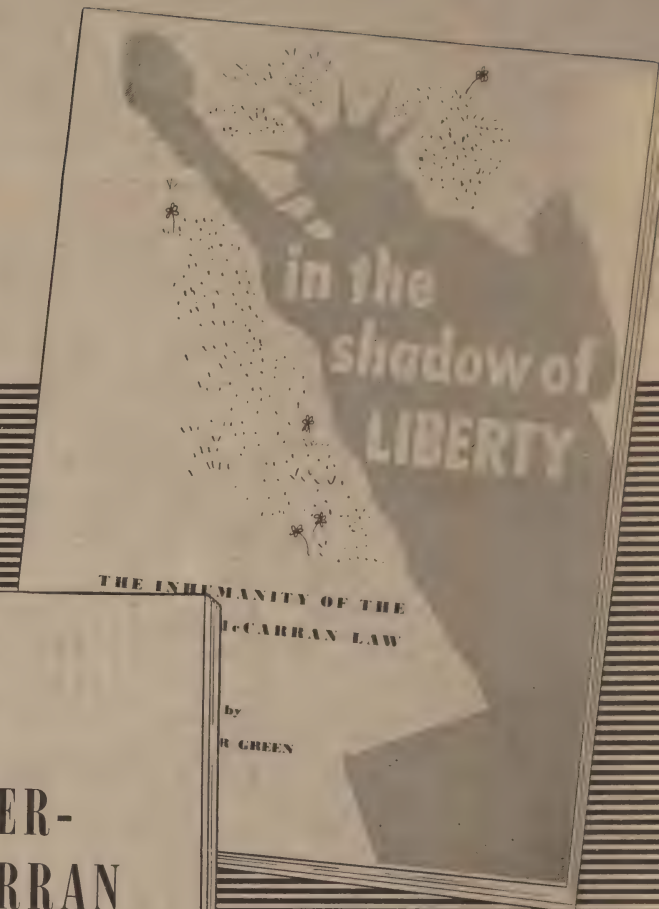
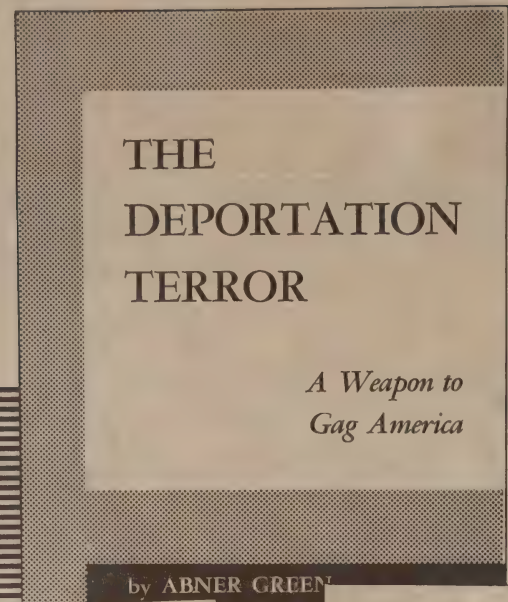
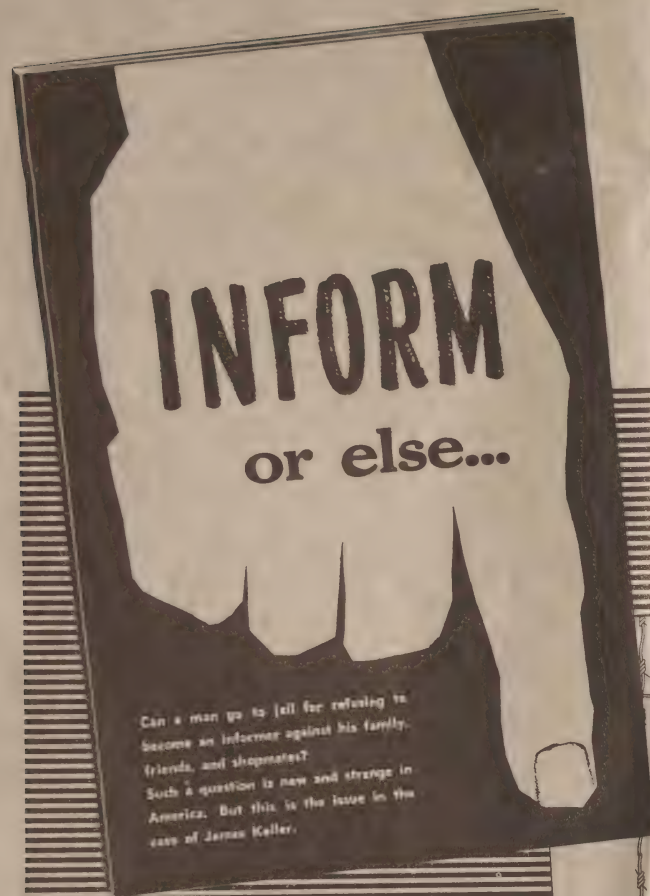
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The above montage shows a sampling of the literature distributed by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and its local affiliates. Millions of pamphlets like these were distributed throughout the United States to stimulate non-Communist foreign-born and native-born alike into support of the Communist program.

It noted that it had published and distributed more than 5 million pamphlets, among them one written by Earl G. Harrison, who was later to become a member of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, and in addition had—

printed 142 memorandums and 98 leaflets on special problems, such as the foreign-language press, naturalization of alien seamen, Japanese-Americans, wartime regulations, legislation, etc.;

Sponsored and initiated 62 radio programs—19 on a network basis—with nationally prominent speakers; provided speakers to 412 meetings of organizations and groups; special material which served as the basis for 14 articles in nationally circulated magazines; and serviced newspaper columnists, editors, and radio commentators;

Sponsored 8 national and 27 regional conferences on general as well as specific topics;

Testified at 26 hearings before committees of the United States Congress, as well as before many local legislative bodies;

Sponsored the annual observance of National "Americans All" Week and "Statue of Liberty" Day (October 28).

A 12-point program of action issued by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in December 1951 showing the expansion of its activities in the ensuing years, called for—

1. The immediate launching of the \$50,000 fund drive to insure the fulfillment of conference directives.

2. One hundred thousand protests condemning the current deportation drive to be received by the Attorney General by March 3.

3. Establishment of a National Committee for the Protection of West Indian Americans.

4. Establishment of a National Committee for Protection of Mexican-Americans.

5. Establishment of a National Trade Union Advisory Committee.

6. Heighten campaign around the case of Peter Harisiades now pending before the United States Supreme Court.

7. Campaign to repeal Smith and McCarran laws.

8. Visit Congressmen at home during holiday season.

9. Heightened activity around the question of bail.

10. National delegation to Washington.

11. Set up chapters of the National Women's Appeal.

12. Work among youth.

In the course of its investigation into the Communist political subversion campaign, the Committee on Un-American Activities called before it a number of officers and sponsors of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and its various local affiliates. The former were ordered to produce records of the organizations for the committee's examination.

The Committee on Un-American Activities was particularly struck with the fact that although these persons had spoken at great length, outside the hearing room, about the program of their organizations, they all refused to provide any information when under oath.

When questioned about the origins and objectives of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and affiliate groups—in particular about their relationship with the Communist Party—they declined to answer because of possible self-incrimination; and they sought to withhold from the committee all documents and records bearing upon Communist control and direction of their organizations.

THE MOTIVES OF THE KREMLIN

One of the witnesses before the Committee on Un-American Activities was Archibald Roosevelt, son of former President Theodore Roosevelt. The committee was keenly interested in the testimony of Mr. Roosevelt, because of the knowledge which he has gained from long study of the Communist conspiracy in the United States. Mr. Roosevelt summarized the reasons for the current Communist program against the Immigration and Nationality Act.

* * * Firstly, they need an assurance that their foreign-born operators (the “regulars” of their invading political army) in this country will not be deported or denaturalized. This will insure the maintenance of those forces which the Red strategists have filtered in through our weak immigration barriers throughout the years.

The second requirement for the conquest of America is to make certain that the security checks against immigrants are weak and ineffective and that there must exist loopholes through which swarms of Red agents can enter this country to swell the size of the subversive forces. Such a growing army of Kremlin forces in this country accompanied by swarms of well-meaning, but ignorant, native-born dupes would inevitably result in the seizure of power from the hands of a careless and unconcerned American people. * * * (P. 6145.)

“Most people,” Mr. Roosevelt warned, “don’t realize that the, Kremlin has already invaded America.” He continued:

The reason that most Americans are not conscious of this invasion is due to the fact that it has been going on gradually for 39 years. The Soviet leaders have moved entire divisions of their political army into our country unnoticed by all except a few security-minded citizens. These Red forces are a political army which is civilian in appearance and walk the streets of America indistinguishable from the rest of the population. Their weapons of war consist of infiltration into government, education, finance, and communication by subversion, disruption, poisonous propaganda, and espionage. They are largely an invisible enemy acting behind fronts and, therefore difficult to pinpoint. Operating as a disciplined and dedicated force they insinuate themselves into various sensitive and key areas of our society. (P. 6144.)

Testifying before a Senate committee in 1949, Louis Budenz, a former leader of the American Communist Party, amplified this explanation of why the Kremlin seeks to maintain a constant flow of aliens into the United States.

The Communist Party, he declared—

is shot through in its various organizational subdivisions, throughout the country, with alien personnel. These political tourists * * * have been ordered here by Moscow in order to steel the party here for complete service to the Soviet dictatorship.

He continued:

This, then, is a general world pattern pursued by the Kremlin: That the direct responsibility shall be in the hands of aliens in any respective country in which operations are carried on. It is the fixed design of Moscow to employ aliens in the most responsible positions in every country. This assures that nostalgia and patriotism may be reduced to the minimum in the steeled ranks of Stalin's servants. The native Communist leader therefore, is always under the control of a superior, who is an alien, or an ex-alien, the latter having received his citizenship merely in order to serve the Kremlin more effectively.

* * * the percentage of aliens increases and the power of aliens rises as we get nearer to the roots. That is, nearer to the contact with Moscow, nearer to the place from which policy issues. The Communist Party leadership functions on directives received from Moscow. These directives are channeled to the Party leadership by the Communist international representatives and the apparatus around him. Until recently, this representative was Gerhart Eisler, alias Edwards, alias Hans Berger. With him was associated J. V. Peters, who was responsible for the espionage of the Communist International, in cooperation with the Soviet secret police in this country.

How do I know that? Because Mr. Peters told that to me himself when, after he had directed many questions to me which indicated that he had a background knowledge of things, I asked him, Was I privileged to know why he directed these inquiries at me?

"Yes; you have justified that confidence," he said. He told me that he was the liaison officer or link between the Communist International apparatus and the Soviet secret policy in this country.

Budenz emphasized that the influx of Communists into the United States is not a fortuitous condition but a process initiated by the Kremlin as an integral part of its conspiratorial operation here.

"There is a complete and extensive apparatus existing in this country for the purpose of directing native Communists through alien personnel," Budenz declared—

This apparatus begins with the connection of the political committee of the Communist Party with Moscow through the alien agents of the Communist International. It then proceeds to branch out into many ramifications, with its driving force in the political tourists sent in here to function in various departments of American life. If you cut that lifeline between here and Moscow, you will have

thrown the Communist Party off base, because people like Earl Browder were never anything but front men. The real men who made the decisions and who carried out the orders were aliens sent to this country by Moscow. That even was carried to a point where in the Party organizations and the Party press you had aliens controlling it.

ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

The current activities of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born have their roots in the earliest days of the international Communist conspiracy. In 1920, Communist Labor, the official organ of the Communist Labor Party of America, declared:

The National Executive Committee of the Communist Labor Party advises all its members, whatever nationality, to oppose deportation with all means at their command. No matter how anxious you may be to return to your native land, no matter how bitter your experiences here under this bourgeois "democracy." The Communist Labor Party asks you to remain here as long as possible to help with the propaganda of the principles of Communism.

We are in full agreement with the decision of the deportees on Ellis Island to fight against deportation not as individuals, but collectively.

We do not oppose deportation on the ground that it is a "violation of the principles of this republic." We do not inveigh against it as being "contrary to American traditions." We do not plead with the master-class of this land for our "rights." We know that for the workers democracy is a delusion in bourgeois America and that the workers have no rights except those which they can enforce.

But we hold it to be the duty of every Communist to help with the struggle as best he may where most needed. In Soviet Russia Communism is now triumphant. The few hundred "comrades" that the American Government is now proposing to deport would not be of any great help there. They are not now needed there, but during this present crisis their help is sorely needed here.

It is the duty of every one to get out on bail as quickly as he can, and then to remain as long as he can in the ranks of the Communist Labor Party as an active worker to hasten the triumph of Communism in the United States.

During its early years the Communist Party in the United States drew most of its strength from immigrant revolutionaries and emissaries from the Kremlin, who entered and departed using aliases and false papers and exercised complete control over the domestic Communist movement.

Maurice Malkin, a Russian-born charter member of the Communist Party, who has since broken with communism, declared:

The Communist Party of the United States was organized and has been led by aliens since its inception in 1919. The alien organizational efforts are directed through such channels

as the foreign-language groups such as the Russian Federation in the Socialist Party and the Ukrainian, Italian, Jewish, Bulgarian, and other language federations and groups.

In 1922, the Communist International established a worldwide organization to promote Communist immigration and nationality policies—the International Red Aid. Within the next 10 years, 67 national sections outside the Soviet Union were affiliated with the International Red Aid. These consisted of 12,313 groups, 39,549 functionaries, and a total membership of 3,297,514.

Reviewing the development of the International Red Aid, INPRECORR, the official publication of the Communist International reported that 26 of the affiliates were legal, and 35, it noted, illegal.

A parallel development was taking place in the United States.

At the Communist national convention in January 1924, Charles E. Ruthenberg, then head of the party, reported:

At the end of 1923, when the Third National Convention was held, the Party had seemingly passed over its sectarian past * * * it has learned to make itself part of the immediate struggles of the workers, as in the case of the Councils for the Protection of Foreign Born (Workers Monthly, October 1925).

The Councils for Protection of Foreign Born, Archibald Roosevelt told the Committee on Un-American Activities, were not ordinary Communist fronts:

They were organized as a Communist organization designed to facilitate the Red invasion of America by Soviet elements disguised as harmless immigrants. They were also organized to hinder all attempts by the United States Government to denaturalize and deport foreign-born Communists already here. This Communist organization later changed its name to the National Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. It was led, controlled, and directed by members of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the United States. In 1932, the name of this Communist apparatus was permanently changed to the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. The latter name is the one that has been carried to this very day and has been the Kremlin vehicle in attacking and undermining the Walter-McCarran immigration law as well as all other anti-Red legislation. Communist leaders in the years past have openly boasted in their publications that the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born is a Communist vehicle designed to wreck our immigration, deportation, and naturalization machinery.

There were several intermediate steps in this evolution, however.

In 1925 the Communist Party of the United States established the International Labor Defense as the American section of the International Red Aid. Within the next 10 years the International Labor Defense was expanded from 59 branches to 800 branches and a total membership of 225,000.

The International Labor Defense, in turn, assumed the direction of the Councils for Protection of Foreign Born, which then functioned

as entities within the International Labor Defense. When the character of the International Labor Defense became too generally known, the councils emerged as a purportedly new and separate organization—the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The lineage of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, thus stems in an unbroken line from the very beginnings of the Communist Party of the United States.

Official Communist literature abounds in evidence of the Kremlin's role in immigration and nationality affairs in the United States.

In an official pamphlet, *The Communist Party in Action*, the role of the party in creating and directing its immigration and political subversion campaign, was set forth openly. The author was Alexander Bittelman, the chief strategist of the Communist Party, who was later convicted of conspiracy to advocate overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

"Under leadership of the Communist Party," Bittelman declared—

ever larger numbers of American workers, native and foreign-born, white and black, are participating in the fight against the political reaction of the capitalist class, and for the defense of workers' rights.

He continued:

For these struggles some special organizations have been created, such as the International Labor Defense and the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, organizations that embrace all workers, regardless of their political affiliations, a united front of the masses for the fight against the political reaction of the ruling class, and for the defense of workers' rights under the leadership of the Party. Your experience in this field of struggle must have played a large part in your decision to join the Party which is the leader and organizer of these fights.

In a major address delivered at the eighth convention of the Communist Party in 1934, F. Brown, representative of the Communist International and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, declared:

The foreign-born masses are undergoing rapid radicalization. Millions of them are unemployed. They are discriminated against in the industries and by the relief agencies; they are persecuted and deported. Furthermore, with the aid of the foreign-born petty bourgeoisie, the ruling class is trying to keep the foreign-born workers under the influence of its ideology. Today all reactionary forces among the foreign-born masses are mobilized to check their rapid radicalization. The foreign-born workers are today fighting shoulder to shoulder with their native white and Negro brothers in the industries, in front of the relief stations, on the C. W. A. jobs; they are awakened to the consciousness of being part and parcel of the American working class. We see, therefore, that the foreign-born workers constitute a revolutionary factor of the utmost importance. The winning over of the foreign-born masses depends on our

ability to apply the policy of concentration and to speed up the tempo along the line of the open letter.

At the Extraordinary Party Conference we laid the emphasis on the following tasks:

1. To orientate the foreign-born workers under Party influence towards winning their fellow workers in the factories on the basis of their immediate needs.

2. To apply more energetically the united front tactic to win over the masses of foreign-born workers organized in the hundreds of organizations under the reactionary leadership, on the basis of the struggle for unemployment and social insurance, against discrimination and deportations, against fascism and war.

This was a step forward in comparison with the decisions of the Seventh Convention. At that time, in outlining the task of the Party among the foreign-born masses, we were guided by the general aim of the Party to win the majority of the workers for the revolutionary class struggle. Yet, at that time we were concerned especially with the struggle against the Right tendencies in the mass organizations around the Party, with the struggle against specific forms of nationalism and chauvinism which manifested themselves, with the struggle against federationist tendencies, etc. We were struggling to bring them closer to the Party and make of them instruments, not of separating the foreign-born working masses from one another and from the native workers, but of drawing them together by developing their revolutionary consciousness. It was at this time that we defined the task of the language fractions to make of them the driving force of the language mass organizations under the Party influence.

The following month the executive committee of the Communist International, as quoted in a special number of INPRECORR dated May 7, 1934, issued more precise instructions on immigration and nationality matters.

* * * In the present situation this question [of emigration] is of very great importance. The emigration from a number of countries is taking on a mass character. We must pay particular attention to these emigrant cadres in order to prevent their being isolated from the Party and to prevent their demoralization in the difficult conditions of life in the emigration, and, further to keep open the possibility of using them for revolutionary work.

It is necessary for each Party which is faced with a mass emigration, both in the Soviet Union and in the capitalist countries, should form a special organization for maintaining a permanent and living connection with the emigrants. It is also necessary that the Parties in the capitalist countries to which emigrants go in any large numbers should pay careful attention to them, should draw them into the Party work in the country to which they have emigrated, and should at the same time assist them to maintain connections with the Party in the country from which they have emigrated. To

this end the closest connections must be established between the Parties concerned.

A recent Communist Party publication entitled "New Opportunities in the Fight for Peace and Democracy," which the Committee on Un-American Activities obtained in the course of its investigation, shows the clear coordination between the pronouncements of the party itself and those of its agencies such as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. It demonstrates, too, the Communist strategy to entice non-Communist organizations into its political subversion campaign.

"In many parts of the country," the pamphlet declared—

united-front movements in the main initiated by, and embracing exclusively, right-led organizations, have sprung up, devoted to the task of bringing charges in the act, or securing its complete repeal. These movements have great potentiality and are of the utmost importance. While they concentrate primarily on the discriminatory immigration features of the act, and as yet accept the rigorous provisions directed against subversives, against Communists, the struggle tends more and more to become a struggle aimed at the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act and for the adoption of new legislation. This must be borne in mind.

CONTROL OF THE ACPFB

John Lautner, former educational director for the Communist Party, who has since provided valuable evidence for the prosecution of Communist leaders, provided the Committee on Un-American Activities details of the Communist Party control of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the various nationality groups which were under the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born direction.

"As far as the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born," Mr. Lautner testified—

it was completely dominated and controlled by the Communist Party as one of its so-called transmission belts or bridge organizations. (P. 6227.)

He continued:

When the Protection of Foreign Born projects any line of action, united-front activities involving other groups around specific issues, that means the party initiates—the particular action, and the Protection of Foreign Born was designated as an organization to carry out that activity for the Communist Party. It may be that some of these groups that coalesce with the Protection of Foreign Born on specific issues do not know the source and the driving initiative that brought this coalition about or is attempting to bring this coalition about. It may be a valid action. Nevertheless, it is being led and directed by the Communist Party.

Mr. ARENS. Did the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born during the course of your experience in the Communist Party create other organizations and

penetrate other organizations which they could use for the objectives of destroying the immigration system?

Mr. LAUTNER. To my knowledge from time to time temporary committees and organizations were organized at all times.

Mr. ARENS. Why would the Communist Party seek first of all to penetrate the nationality groups in this country, and secondly, to undertake to weaken or destroy our protective immigration system?

Mr. LAUTNER. In the first place, the nationality groups in the eyes of the Communist Party are a very important group in this country. Most of the nationality groups live in big industrial and urban areas. Nationality groups in the main work in the basic industries. In order to achieve the basic objectives of the Communist Party, that is, to win decisive sections of the working class who are in the basic industries they have to and must work with the nationality groups and extend their influence among them.

Why they are trying to influence the changes in the basic immigration laws in the United States is quite self-evident. The Communist Party at all times—at all times—tries to tear down any and all protective laws that give protection, that give security to the existing order or system in the United States. (Pp. 6227, 6228.)

Mr. Lautner described the Communist Party's control of nationality organizations:

* * * It so happens that for a number of years I was assigned by the party on this specific phase of activity, being a member of the nationality groups commission of the Communist Party. It was always emphasized how important it was for the party to do work, Communist activity, in the nationality groups. The main reason projected at all times was the fact that in the basic industries of the country, such as mining, steel and metal, auto, rubber, textile, the largest segments of the nationality groups were occupied in these industries. In order to successfully build the party influence in the basic industries, it was necessary to expand the work of the Communist Party in these nationality groups. The nationality groups commission of the Communist Party was that subcommittee which gave direction, guidance, and supervision for party policies and party activities for the central committee in the nationality groups.

The nationality groups commission was composed of leading Communist Party members who were drawn in from the various nationality groups of the Communist Party, such as bureau secretaries, editors of Communist papers in the various nationality groups. These were the members of the nationality groups commission.

In the main it was their function to interpret the party decisions as to the day-to-day tactical activities of the party to these nationality group bureaus.

The Communist Party had a nationality group bureau in the main nationality groups of the country. These bu-

reaus were supervised by the nationality groups commission. The nationality groups commission also supervised and checked the newspapers, the Communist papers in the various national groups, as to how they reflected on the day-to-day tactical policies of the Communist Party.

The nationality groups commission sponsored conferences in various national groups. These conferences were aimed to extend the influence of the Communist Party in that particular national group among the various mass organizations that were built up in these respective nationality groups throughout the country.

For example, in the Hungarian national group, the Hungarian bureau from time to time tried to involve many so-called outside organizations who were not influenced by the Communist Party in various types of united front activities.

* * * * *

Mr. ARENS. On the basis of your background and experience, could you tell the committee the number of people in nationality groups who were under direct or indirect discipline of the Communist conspiracy?

Mr. LAUTNER. Some mass organizations were completely under the domination of the Communist Party. Such a mass organization was the International Workers Order, which at one time had well over 160,000 members. There were other mass organizations that were also built and were dominated by the Communist Party, but in the main it was a very fluid and flux situation aiming to build the widest possible contact through united front activities where the party could exert its influence over large segments of the so-called nationality groups of this country. (Pp. 6225, 6226.)

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Mr. ARENS. How effective was the Communist Party during your experience in the party in influencing the nationality groups of the country?

Mr. LAUTNER. We can gage by the influence of the IWO. Numerically it had about 160,000 members. It was a multinational organization. They had all sorts of sections in the IWO, like the Hungarian section, the Italian section, Croatian section, Jewish section, and what not. Also, in every language, in every nationality group, they had periodicals and newspapers. Some of the national groups had daily newspapers with tens of thousands of circulation.

Mr. ARENS. To what extent did the Communist Party, during your experience, control the foreign-language press?

Mr. LAUTNER. I recall I read in some party reports that the foreign-language press controlled by the Communist Party had a readership of well over a hundred thousand. That was contrasted with the negligible readership of the Daily Worker. The question was posed, how come the Daily Worker circulation and readership is so small compared to the extremely large, way out of proportion circulation and readership of the language press controlled by the party. Just ex-

actly to what extent the party influence was in the nationality groups, I cannot gage, but possibly the 1948 Progressive Party vote would be one indication, which was close to a million. But it was pretty close to a million in the United States. (Pp. 6229, 6230.)

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Mr. ARENS. Mr. Lautner, as the chairman announced yesterday, this series of hearings is to consider the general subject of Communist political subversion whereby the party has a counterattack against congressional committees, against anti-Communist legislation, and anti-Communist governmental policies. To what extent during your experience in the Communist Party did the Communists have a concerted, organized drive, to discredit congressional committees, to weaken the security provisions of the various laws, and programs designed to deal with the Communist menace?

Mr. LAUTNER. In the first place, the Communist Party always attacked congressional committees for various reasons. At this particular time, this is one phase of activity which a lot of party energy and forces are diverted into. The party finds itself quite isolated and evidently they are making a desperate effort to gain public influence and public support on an issue which may be a very potent issue as far as a large section of the American people are concerned, but particularly the nationality groups.

From the party point of view it is a very good issue on which to work and through which to work and influence elements in the nationality groups, and gain new support for the Communist Party. (P. 6230.)

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE ACPFB

The officers of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and most of its sponsors have a history of extensive service in the Communist Party itself or in Communist front enterprises.

At the time of the investigation by the Committee on Un-American Activities, the two principal administrative officers of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born were *Abner Green* and *Harriet Barron*,¹ both of whom have been identified as members of the Communist Party.

Matthew Cvetic, a former Federal Bureau of Investigation undercover agent, named Green as a member of the Communist Party's Nationality Commission, and John Lautner, in testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities, named both Green and Miss Barron as persons whom he had known as Communists. Both invoked the fifth amendment when questioned about party membership and activities.

Green has also been executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress of New York and trustee of its bail fund. He was a member of the initiating committee of the New York Conference on Civil Rights, and a member of the National Committee of the International Labor Defense and has been a frequent contributor to such Com-

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

munist-controlled publications as the *Daily Worker*, *New Masses*, *Jewish Life*, *Labor Defender*, and *National Guardian*.

The following is a summary of the records of the other officers and sponsors about whom information is available:

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes,¹ cochairman: Active participant in written appeals and personal delegations in behalf of Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act; testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as a representative of the American Peace Crusade; speaker at functions of the Civil Rights Congress and National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; endorser of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the World Peace Appeal; sponsor of the American Continental Congress for Peace, the World Peace Congress in Vienna in 1952; the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions in Red China in the same year; and the Emergency Committee of the Arts and Professions to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs; signer of a statement under the auspices of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton,^{1, 2} cochairman: Member of the board of directors, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; cochairman of the World Peace Congress in Paris in 1949; member, World Peace Council; sponsor of the World Peace Congress in Vienna in 1952; and the National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East; endorser of the World Peace Appeal and an appeal of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief; signer of statements issued by such Communist fronts as the Civil Rights Congress, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, American Friends of Spanish Democracy and the Citizens Victory Committee for Harry Bridges.

Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith,^{1, 2, 3} cochairman: Speaker before the Jefferson School of Social Science and the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; sponsor of the American Peace Crusade and supporter of many of its projects; endorser of the World Peace Appeals; sponsor of a reception under the auspices of the American Women for Peace; signer of a statement issued by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact; supporter of numerous appeals in behalf of Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act and in behalf of the Communist Party itself; signer of statements in defense of the International Workers Order and Communist-controlled unions expelled from the CIO.

Alec Jones, campaign and education director: Invoked the fifth amendment when questioned by this committee on November 13, 1956, regarding activities in the Communist Party and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; he has contributed articles to such Communist and front publications as the *Daily Worker*, *Jewish Life*, and *March of Labor*; author of "Letter to the Editor" of the *Communist Daily People's World*.

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

² The Reverend Moulton and Professor Smith testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board and denied membership in the Communist Party.

³ Appeared as a witness before the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization at its hearings in Boston, Mass., on October 2, 1952.

SPONSORS

Walter Allmendinger: Sponsor and one of the United States sponsors of the American Continental Congress for Peace held in Mexico City in September 1949; signer of an open letter in behalf of four jailed trustees of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York and sponsor of a Michigan Conference of the Civil Rights Congress; signer of statements issued by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact; supporter of the International Workers Order; signer of an appeal in behalf of Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

Rev. Paul J. Allured: Sponsor of the Civil Rights Congress conference and signer of various appeals sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the Citizens Victory Committee for Harry Bridges; endorser of the Committee for Citizenship Rights; author of statement in defense of the American Youth for Democracy; signer of another statement defending the Communist Party.

Dr. Victor Arnautoff: Identified as a Communist Party member in hearings conducted by the Subversive Activities Control Board; teacher at the California Labor School; on board of directors of American-Russian Institute; supporter of such other organizations as the Civil Rights Congress and Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, invoked fifth amendment when called as witness before House Committee on Un-American Activities on December 11, 1956, in San Francisco.

Miss Emily G. Balch: Honorary chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact; one of the initiators of the National Committee To Repeal the McCarran Act; signer of the World Peace Appeal; supporter of such organizations as the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy and the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder; and signer of various appeals in behalf of Communists convicted under the Smith Act.

*Elmer A. Benson:*¹ Identified as a Communist Party member before the Subversive Activities Control Board; sponsor of such groups as the American Peace Crusade, Civil Rights Congress, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy and World Peace Congress; served on the executive board of the National Lawyers Guild and on the advisory council of Soviet Russia Today; speaker before gatherings of the American Peace Mobilization, League of American Writers, and the Workers Alliance.

Mrs. Anita Block: Member of the League of American Writers and sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, League of Women Shoppers and the Artists Front to Win the War; contributing editor of New Theatre, self-described Marxist in greetings which she sent to the Daily Worker on its 30th anniversary in 1954.

*Prof. G. Murray Branch:*¹ Sponsor of the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, the American Peace Crusade and the World Peace Congress; endorser of various appeals in behalf of Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act; supporter of activities initiated by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, Southern Negro Youth Congress; endorser

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

of appeals in behalf of the Civil Rights Congress and the Jefferson School of Social Science.

*Dr. Dorothy Brewster:*¹ Instructor and member of board of trustees of the Jefferson School of Social Science; officer of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and the League of American Writers; member of the National Council of League of American Writers; sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, American Peace Crusade, World Peace Congress, and the School of Jewish Studies; supporter of projects of the Civil Rights Congress, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, American Slav Congress, American Council on Soviet Relations, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; member of editorial council, Soviet Russia Today.

*Prof. Raymond Calkins:*¹ Endorser of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the World Peace Appeal; signer of an open letter in behalf of the four jailed trustees of the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York; signer of statements sponsored by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and the Schappes Defense Committee.

Rev. J. R. Case, sponsor of American Peace Crusade; endorser of the World Peace Appeal and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; signer of petitions or statements issued by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin: Sponsor of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; supporter of such projects as the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace; signer of various statements in behalf of Communist leaders.

*Prof. Ephraim Cross:*¹ Chairman of New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs; instructor, School for Democracy; member, National Lawyers Guild and American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom; supporter of the American Peace Mobilization, Artists Front To Win the War; Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges and Schappes Defense Committee; sponsor of projects of the American Council on Soviet Relations, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, Council for Pan-American Democracy, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; signer of various appeals in behalf of Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

*Dr. William Wells Denton:*¹ Sponsor of American Peace Crusade; endorser of the World Peace Appeal; signer of statement issued by Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact; signer of open letter in behalf of the four jailed trustees of the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York; signer of numerous appeals in behalf of Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

*Katherine Dodd:*¹ Sponsor of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and the American Continental Congress for Peace; signer of statements issued by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Pro-

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

fessions and the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact; signer of open letter in behalf of four jailed trustees of the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York and signer of appeals in behalf of Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois: Active in defense of the Communist Party in the United States and its leaders; director, Peace Information Center, New York; member of the World Peace Council; executive board member, Council on African Affairs; vice chairman, National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; faculty member, Jefferson School of Social Science; advisory council, Soviet Russia Today; contributing editor, New Masses, and later, Masses and Mainstreams; active in American Peace Crusade and National Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case; supporter of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, American Committee for a Democratic Greece, and Civil Rights Congress.

Fyke Farmer: Active in numerous projects of the American Peace Crusade; one of the United States sponsors of the American Continental Congress for Peace held in Mexico City in 1949; sponsor of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in New York in 1949; signer of open letter sponsored by the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact; speaker before the Save Our Sons Committee; signer of an appeal for amnesty for Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

Clemens J. France: Sponsor of the American Peace Crusade and the World Peace Congress; endorser of the World Peace Appeal; signer of statements in behalf of the four jailed trustees of the bail fund of the New York Civil Rights Congress and in behalf of the Jefferson School of Social Science; signer of statements issued by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Facist Refugee Committee; sponsor of numerous projects in defense of Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

*Prof. Royal W. France:*¹ Executive secretary of the National Lawyers Guild; active as speaker and sponsor for the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; supporter of projects of the American Peace Crusade, National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; National Committee To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case; National Committee To Repeal the McCarran Act; Council for Pan-American Democracy; counsel for the Methodist Federation for Social Action; and active in behalf of Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

Waldo Frank: Long active in defense of the Communist Party and its leaders; former special correspondent of the Daily Worker and contributing editor of New Masses and the International Labor Defense publication, Labor Defender; member of the Committee of Professional Groups for Browder and Ford; supporter of the American Continental Congress for Peace, American Friends of Spanish Democracy, Civil Rights Congress, Friends of the Soviet Union, League of American Writers, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case; on advisory council or board of American Student Union, Book Union and Frontier Films.

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman:^{1, 2} Member of the board of trustees of the Samuel Adams School, and a member of the board of directors or executive board of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Committee to Win the Peace, China Aid Council and National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; sponsor of American Peace Crusade, World Peace Congress, and Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; active in projects of southern California chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Independent Progressive Party, National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case; in two appearances before House Committee on Un-American Activities he invoked the fifth amendment in response to questions regarding Communist Party membership.

Hugo Gellert: Identified as a member of the Communist Party, invoked the fifth amendment in an appearance before this committee on November 14, 1956; one-time staff member and artist for the Daily Worker; one of the founders and art editors of New Masses; editor of the Labor Defender, Liberator, and on editorial board of New Pioneer; instructor at Jefferson School of Social Science.

Max Gberman: Member, board of directors of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; stockholder in the People's Radio Foundation; sponsor of the National Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, and the American Continental Congress for Peace; May Day parade supporter; endorser of Civil Rights Congress activities; and signer of statements in behalf of Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

*Rabbi Robert E. Goldburg:*¹ Member of the national council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; member of the council of the Connecticut Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; participant in various projects of the American Peace Crusade, Civil Rights Congress, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, and the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

*Dr. Marcus I. Goldman:*¹ Active in projects sponsored by the American Peace Crusade; endorser of the World Peace Appeal; member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Bookshop; outspoken in defense of various Communist leaders arrested and convicted under the Smith Act.

Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett: Named by the Daily People's World as a speaker before Fillmore section of Communist Party in San Francisco; chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, San Francisco; member of the board of the Civil Rights Congress and the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; speaker at functions of the Independent Progressive Party and the National Negro Labor Council; member, Southern Negro Youth Congress; supporter of the California Labor School, American Peace Crusade, and Council on African Affairs; vocal in defense of Communists convicted under the Smith Act.

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

² Appeared as a witness before the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization at its hearings in Los Angeles, Calif., on October 15, 1952.

Dr. Harry Grundfest: Member, board of directors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; speaker at functions of the American Labor Party, American Council for a Democratic Greece, and Science and Society; signer of statements issued by the Civil Rights Congress and the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Facist Refugee Committee; contributor to *New Masses* and *Soviet Russia Today*; sponsor of the Greenwich Village Council for Peaceful Alternatives; invoked fifth amendment at hearings on the Army Signal Corps, held by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach: Identified as a member of the Communist Party; instructor at the Pacific Northwest Labor School and Tom Mooney Labor School; chairman of the Joint Anti-Facist Refugee Committee; active in projects of the Washington Pension Union, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, and numerous earlier Communist-front organizations.

Dr. Alice Hamilton: Active in numerous projects in behalf of Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act; honorary vice chairman of the American-Soviet Science Society; member of the Committee of Women of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; on advisory committee of the New England branch of the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations With the Soviet Union; national committee of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom; sponsor of the American Peace Crusade and National Committee To Repeal the McCarran Act; supporter of statements issued by the Civil Rights Congress, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; advisory board, Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc.

*Dashiell Hammett:*¹ Identified as a member of the Communist Party; president of the Civil Rights Congress of New York and the League of American Writers; member of the board of trustees and an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science; member, executive committee, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and Progressive Committee To Rebuild the American Labor Party; advisory board, Films for Democracy and Film Audiences for Democracy; editorial council Equality; advisory council, *Soviet Russia Today*; sponsor of numerous fronts such as the American Peace Crusade and National Committee To Repeal the McCarran Act.

Hugh Hardyman: As deputy director of the American delegation to a Communist-sponsored "peace" conference in Peiping, China, in 1952, Hardyman made speeches accusing the United States of waging germ warfare in Korea. He repeated his heinous charges in Poland and in subsequent speeches in this country under the auspices of the subversive Southern California Peace Crusade. This committee has asked the Justice Department to institute legal proceedings against him for deceiving the State Department in applying for a passport and also to determine if additional prosecution can be made for his treasonable activities on behalf of Red China.

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

Judge Norval K. Harris: Active in behalf of Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act, serving as cochairman of a national nonpartisan committee in their behalf; member of and speaker before the National Lawyers Guild; sponsor of projects of the Civil Rights Congress and Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

Rev. Sidney E. Harris: Editorial adviser to the pro-Communist "Protestant" magazine; signer of the Stockholm peace petition and statements issued by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact; appealed to the President for amnesty for Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

*Rev. Charles A. Hill:*¹ Used his church as a forum for such speaker as Benjamin Davis, national Communist Party leader convicted under the Smith Act; attended or sponsored dinners in behalf of such Communist Party functionaries as the chairman of the Michigan district of the party, and educational directors for that party district; vice chairman of the national Civil Rights Congress; vice president of the Michigan Civil Rights Federation; supporter of projects of the Council on African Affairs; National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; American Peace Crusade; and the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder. When questioned about Communist activities in two appearances before the committee, he invoked the fifth amendment.

*Rev. Fleming James:*¹ Participant in projects of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, National Committee To Repeal the McCarran Act, Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Emergency Committee for Democratic Rights; sponsor in the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the World Peace Congress.

Rev. Kenneth Hughes: Active in behalf of Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act; on board of trustees, Samuel Adams School; sponsor of American Peace Crusade and American Continental Congress for Peace; active in projects of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Civil Rights Congress, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, New World Review, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; advisory associate, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; endorser of World Peace Appeal.

Paul Jarrico: Identified as a Communist who invoked the fifth amendment when questioned by this committee regarding Communist Party activities; active on projects of the Civil Rights Congress and the Los Angeles and New York chapters of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr.: Member of the board of directors and executive committee of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; editorial adviser to the Protestant; active in projects of the American Peace Crusade, Civil Rights Congress, New York Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case; signer of statement in behalf of

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

Jefferson School of Social Science; speaker at a rally for Communist leaders arrested under the Smith Act.

*Dr. Walter Landauer:*¹ Formerly affiliated with the Citizens Victory Committee for Harry Bridges; signer of statements sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, including a protest against the Attorney General's charges against Harry Bridges and the Communist Party; signer of other protests in behalf of Communist leaders Eugene Dennis and Gerhart Eisler as well as an appeal for amnesty to all Communists convicted under the Smith Act.

*Dr. Paul Lavietes:*¹ Signer of statements or petitions sponsored by the Spanish refugee appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and by New Masses; endorser of the Committee for Citizenship Rights; signer of open letter to the Attorney General on behalf of the four jailed trustees of the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York; signer of various appeals in defense of the Communist Party and Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

Ray Lev: Member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and New York Committee To Win the Peace; and American Labor Party candidate for the New York City Council; national sponsor of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; May Day parade sponsor; active in various projects of the New York Peace Institute, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, American-Russian Institute, American Women for Peace, Civil Rights Congress and People's Radio Foundation; performer before such subversive groups as American Friends of the Chinese People, American Jewish Labor Council, Jewish People's Fraternal Order, International Workers Order, United American Artists and United Public Workers; endorser of World Peace Appeal; signer of statements sponsored by Masses and Mainstream, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, Council on African Affairs, Action Committee To Free Spain Now.

Dr. C. F. Littell: Endorser of World Peace Appeal; signer of open letter of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact; sponsor of National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act; petition signer for the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; signer of open letter to the Attorney General on behalf of four jailed trustees of the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York.

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

*Prof. Oliver S. Loud:*¹ Council member, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; national committee, Progressive Party; sponsor of American Peace Crusade and American Continental Congress for Peace; endorser of world peace appeal; active in projects of the Civil Rights Congress and National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; signer of statements issued by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and the Spanish refugee appeal of the Joint-Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; signer of various statements in behalf of Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

Albert Maltz: Identified as a Communist by numerous former party members testifying before this committee; served a prison sentence for contempt of Congress as a result of his refusal to answer questions before the committee; writer for such Communist publications as the *Daily Worker* and *New Masses*; member of editorial board or council of *Mainstream* and *Equality*; active in numerous Communist-front organizations such as the Civil Rights Congress, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the American-Russian Institute.

*Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell:*¹ On the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the World Peace Congress; sponsor of the American Peace Crusade, the National Emergency Conference and the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights; sponsor of a conference held by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy and the National Committee To Win the Peace; member of religious committee of American Peace Mobilization; signer of statements issued by the Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and American Friends of Spanish Democracy; signer of statements in behalf of Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act, other Communist agents such as Gerhart Eisler, and in behalf of the Communist Party itself and such front organizations as the Jefferson School of Social Science.

*George B. Murphy:*¹ Identified as a Communist before the Committee on Un-American Activities and invoked the fifth amendment when subsequently questioned by the committee regarding party activities; national commander, United Negro and Allied Veterans; assistant national secretary, Progressive Party; council member, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; administrative secretary, National Negro Congress; vice president, International Workers Order; national council member, American Peace Mobilization; active in projects of Civil Rights Congress, Council on African Affairs, American Youth for Democracy, American Student Union; signer of numerous appeals in behalf of the Communist Party and party leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

*Scott Nearing:*¹ In the *Daily Worker* of January 8, 1930, he was quoted as having decided to resign his membership in the Communist Party although "continuing, as in the past, to uphold the principles of the party and to support the party work." Subsequent activity included contributing editor to such publications as *New Masses*, *Soviet Russia Today* and the *Liberator*; board of directors, American Fund for Public Service; instructor, Philadelphia Workers School; participant in projects of the American Peace Crusade, National

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

Council of American-Soviet Friendship, American-Russian Institute, California Labor School, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and National Guardian; elected to World Peace Council in 1955.

Dr. Phillip B. Oliver: Sent greetings to the Worker, Communist Party newspaper, on occasion of its 30th anniversary in 1954; signed statement in behalf of the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Rev. George L. Paine: Signer of numerous appeals in behalf of Communists, including party leaders convicted under the Smith Act; endorser of the World Peace Appeal; active in projects of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; signer of statements issued by the Mid-Century Conference for Peace, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; member of the New England Committee of the United States Congress Against War; signer of open letter to the Attorney General on behalf of four jailed trustees of the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York.

Rev. Clarence Parker: President of the Civil Rights Congress of Illinois; vice chairman and executive board member of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; sponsor of the religious committee of the American Peace Crusade and active in many Crusade projects; speaker before the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers; endorser of World Peace Appeal; sponsor of National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill; signer of petition of the Council on African Affairs; participant in numerous protests in behalf of Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

*Anton Refregier:*¹ Member, board of directors, National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; lecturer and member of arts and advisory council at the California Labor School; instructor, Jefferson School of Social Science; contributor of articles to the Daily Worker and New World Review, and art work to New Masses, Masses and Mainstream and Fight; speaker before the American Peace Crusade and Civil Rights Congress; May Day parade supporter; member of John Reed Club and United American Artists; sponsor of such fronts as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, American Continental Congress for Peace, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, and Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; endorser of World Peace Appeal.

*Miss Bertha C. Reynolds:*¹ Described by the Communist Daily Worker as a "devoted friend and supporter"; contributor to its fund campaign and chairman of Daily Worker anniversary celebrations held in Boston in 1952 and 1954; extremely active in campaigns in behalf of Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act; chairman, Civil Rights Congress of Massachusetts; on international board of People's Institute of Applied Religion; national advisory committee of Commonwealth College; editorial board, Social Work Today; participant in projects of the American Peace Crusade, American Council on Soviet Relations, American Women for Peace and National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; on social workers committees of American League for Peace and Democracy, and the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy; sponsor of numerous other front organizations.

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

Earl Robinson: Has provided entertainment at innumerable Communist Party affairs over the years, the occasions ranging from Lenin memorial meetings to a birthday celebration for William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, USA; entertained for dozens of Communist-front groups such as the Civil Rights Congress, and American Peace Crusade; teacher at the People's Educational Center, California Labor School and School for Democracy; on international board of People's Institute of Applied Religion; active in other fronts such as the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, American-Russian Institute, National Council of American Soviet Friendship; invoked the fifth amendment before this committee on April 11, 1957.

Dr. Ralph Sackley: Contributed message to booklet issued by the American-Russian Institute of San Francisco; author of letters to the editor of the Communist publication, Daily People's World, and also letters to editors of Communist front publications, the National Guardian and March of Labor.

Dr. Bela Schick: Board of directors, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; member of the Committee of Women of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; sponsor of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and Medical Bureau and North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy; active in the Medical Bureau of American Friends of Spanish Democracy; supporter of projects of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, American Committee for Spanish Freedom, Coordinating Committee To Lift the Embargo, and the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee.

Prof. Malcolm Sharp: President, National Lawyers Guild; national committee, International Juridical Association; honorary chairman, Lawyers Committee on American Relations With Spain; speaker before the Mid-Century Conference for Peace; participant in projects of the Civil Rights Congress, American League Against War and Fascism, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Coordinating Committee To Lift the Embargo, Citizens Committee To Free Earl Browder; sponsor of the Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America; signer of various appeals in behalf of the Communist Party and Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

*Dr. Laila Skinner:*¹ Signer of an open letter to Congress from the Civil Rights Congress, urging defeat of the Mundt bill; endorser of the Committee for Citizenship Rights.

Rev. F. Hastings Smythe: Member, board of trustees, Samuel Adams School; on national council of American Peace Mobilization and member of its picket line in front of the White House during the Stalin-Hitler Pact; member of the Committee To Sponsor the Daily Worker and Worker 1945 Fund Campaign; affiliated with the Citizens Committee To Free Earl Browder, Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, and Citizens Victory Committee for Harry Bridges; supporter of projects of the American Women for Peace, Civil Rights Congress, National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New Masses, Schappes Defense Committee, and Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee; signer of statements defending the Communist Party and party leaders arrested under the Smith Act.

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

Prof. William T. Starr: Signer of letter to the "American people" issued by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; signer of open letter sponsored by the National Committee To Repeal the McCarran Act; supporter of appeals for amnesty for Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

Prof. Bernhard J. Stern: Identified as a member of the Communist Party before this committee; denied current membership in the Communist Party in an appearance before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1952 but invoked the fifth amendment regarding past party membership; extremely active in Communist front organizations, serving on the board of directors of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and the advisory council of Book Union; editor of Science and Society; contributor to the Daily Worker, New Masses, Soviet Russia Today, and Fight; instructor at the New York Workers School and lecturer at the School for Democracy; participant in projects of such groups as the American-Russian Institute, Civil Rights Congress, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, American Slav Congress, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

F. W. Stover: Sponsor of the American Peace Crusade and active in many of its campaigns; sponsor of the Second World Peace Congress and signer of the World Peace Appeal; sponsor, Civil Rights Congress; speaker before the National Labor Conference for Peace, Mid-Century Conference for Peace, and a convention of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America; cochairman of the Progressive Party of Iowa and delegate to national Progressive Party Convention in 1950.

Judge Edward P. Totten: Endorsed the Daily Worker in 1944 and sent greetings to the same Communist newspaper on the occasion of its 30th anniversary in 1954; council member, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; delegate to 1948 Progressive Party convention; signer of appeals sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and Citizens Committee To Free Earl Browder; chairman of the National Free Browder Congress; supporter of requests for amnesty for Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

Rev. Ernest J. Troutner: Member of the United States sponsoring committee of the World Peace Congress held in Vienna in 1952; sponsor of a national peace referendum of the American Peace Crusade; signer of an open letter under the auspices of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact; signer of various appeals for amnesty for Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

Mrs. Jeanette Stern Turner: Identified in the Daily Worker as being among the "women leaders" of the Communist Party; invoked the fifth amendment when questioned by this committee on November 14, 1956, regarding party and front activities; a vice president of the Congress of American Women; member of executive committee, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; on committee of women of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; delegate to American Continental Congress for Peace; executive secretary of the women's committees of the New York City divisions of the American League Against War and Fascism, and the American League for Peace and Democracy; sponsor of the New York Civil Rights Congress; speaker before the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; sup-

porter of projects of the American Peace Mobilization and Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

Dr. Willard Uphaus, codirector, American Peace Crusade; an organizer and executive board member of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and executive director of its Mid-Century Conference for Peace; member, World Peace Council; delegate, speaker, and member of presiding committee at Second World Peace Congress held in Poland in 1950; member of a so-called "American Peace Delegation" which subsequently visited the Soviet Union; active in United States sponsoring committees for the 1952 World Peace Congress in Vienna and the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions in Red China in 1952; speaker, Civil Rights Congress; on national advisory committee of Commonwealth College; active in the Methodist Federation for Social Action; sponsor of People's Institute of Applied Religion; contributor to *New World Review* and *Champion*; supporter of projects of such organizations as the American-Russian Institute of San Francisco, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Emergency Committee for Democratic Rights.

Dr. Harry F. Ward: Identified as a Communist by a number of witnesses before the Committee on Un-American Activities; honorary chairman and cochairman, Civil Rights Congress; chairman, American League for Peace and Democracy; chairman, national committee, American League Against War and Fascism; speaker at Communist Party mass meeting on behalf of 12 party leaders indicted under the Smith Act; speaker at anniversary celebration of Daily People's World and member of Committee to Sponsor the Daily Worker and the Worker 1945 Fund Campaign; speaker before such fronts as the Jefferson School of Social Science, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, American Youth for Democracy, New Jersey Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, American Youth Congress; on advisory council of Soviet Russia Today and contributor to that publication and to *New World Review* and *New Masses*; sponsor of the American Continental Congress for Peace, Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, and numerous other front organizations.

Prof. Leroy Waterman:¹ Member, American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom; sponsor of a conference and signer of statements under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress; sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, and the Michigan Civil Rights Federation; signer of statements issued by the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, American Committee To Save Refugees, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights; endorser of a resolution of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; supporter of protests in behalf of Communists, such as Gerhart Eisler and Sam Darcy, as well as in behalf of the Communist Party itself.

John M. Weatherwax: John Weatherwax of Los Angeles was identified as a Communist Party member by an ex-party member who testified before this committee; committee records further show John M. Weatherwax signed numerous statements issued by the Communist fronts, the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions,

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

and the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact. The Daily People's World of February 28, 1948, published an article written by John Weatherwax.

J. Daniel Weitzman: Treasurer of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and of the Progressive Party of the District of Columbia; signer of a number of appeals in behalf of Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

Prof. Frank W. Weymouth:¹ Member of the board of the Civil Rights Congress; sponsor of the Schappes Defense Committee and American Committee To Save Refugees; member or sponsor of the Citizens Victory Committee for Harry Bridges; endorser of the World Peace Appeal, an American Peace Crusade Appeal, and the American People's Meeting of the American Peace Mobilization; signer of statements issued by such fronts as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (whose Cultural and Scientific Conference for Peace he also sponsored), the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, and National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; active in appeals in behalf of Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act; participant in various projects of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Henry Willcox: Vice chairman of an American delegation to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions held in Red China in 1952 and, as such, an endorser of its condemnation of America as a perpetrator of germ warfare in Korea; Willcox was a witness before the committee in 1956 in connection with an inquiry into Passport Frauds. While denying Communist Party membership, he admitted deceiving the Department of State by not setting forth his intention of traveling to China; honorary chairman, National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions; member, national council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; admittedly a contributor of more than \$1,000 to the Civil Rights Congress, between \$1,000 and \$2,000 to the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, even more substantial sums to the Progressive Party, and an unspecified amount of money for defense of Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act; active in the American Peace Crusade; speaker before the California Labor School and Independent Progressive Party; sponsor of the American Continental Congress for Peace, the 1949 World Peace Congress, and the Conference for Legislation in the National Interest.

Rev. Loyd F. Worley: President, Methodist Federation for Social Action; member and sponsor, Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges; signer of statements under the auspices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, and American Peace Mobilization; signer of appeals in behalf of the Communist Party and Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

Rev. James D. Wyker: Signer of various statements issued by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the Citizens Victory Committee for Harry Bridges; endorser of the World Peace Appeal and a resolution of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; signer of an appeal for amnesty for Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

Congress Overrides Veto of McCarran-Walter Bill

On June 27, Congress overrode Presidential veto of the McCarran-Walter Bill, reflecting that body's attitude to the Bill of Rights and the welfare of the American people. The Law contained racist concepts and discriminatory provisions first incorporated in immigration laws in 1920. A full and complete analysis of the Law is now in preparation by attorneys for the ACPFB, with special emphasis on deportation, denaturalization, bail and registration provisions. The greatest incursion on democratic liberties is that section dealing with rights of naturalized citizens and new grounds for revoking citizenship.

Trade Union Representatives Held Work-Shop Conference

Fifty persons, representing 12 unions and 20 local unions, participated in the Trade Union Workshop Conference held at Fur Workers Union, White Plains, New York, June 28 and 29. Concerning itself specifically with defense of foreign-born trade unions, the group recommended a program of action which included the calling of an Eastern Seaboard Trade Union Conference in September, coordination of defense of all trade unions facing deportation or denaturalization, and development of nationwide campaigns around the cases of Ernesto Mangano, James Loring, Jack Schneider, Refugio Martinez, Benny Seitzman, Joe Weber, and Eulalia Figueiredo.


Main Issues in Defense of Foreign Born Discussed

On June 6 and 7 representatives of Defense Committee met in Conference at New York City to discuss future action and exchange experiences. The Conference took under special consideration plans for the continued fight to win release of Martin Young and Peter Harnisiades from Ellis Island as well as concentration of efforts around certain cases in each area. A major point of emphasis was the question of the persecution of Mexican Americans, and stress was placed on securing adequate facilities to meet their needs in all areas. The Conference agreed that further application of methods to reach new people were necessary and that the experiences of the defense committees indicated people generally are sympathetic to and would support the fight against deportation if fully apprised of facts. Representatives of defense committee in New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey and California participated in the Conference.

Fight Against Alien and Sedition Laws Dealt With in New Pamphlet

A new, timely pamphlet, *The Reign of Witches*, written by Elizabeth Lawton, has just been published by the Civil Rights Congress. With an introduction by William L. Patterson, the pamphlet, in an impassive way, gives the behind-the-scenes story leading up to the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798 and points up the similarity of the hysteria of that period to the current times. Copies, at 35 cents each, may be ordered from the Civil Rights Congress, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York.

Org. American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born Publications
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The Lamp

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NATIONAL DELEGATION VISITS WASHINGTON IN DEFENSE OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS

On June 5, a national delegation, sponsored by the ACPFB, visited Washington to seek a veto of the Walter-McCarran Bill, to win bail for Martin Young, and to protest the threatened deportation of Peter Harnisiades to Greece. Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, of Wellesley College, and Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, headed the delegation, which held conferences with the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, representatives of the Justice Department, Congressmen and Senators. Participants in the delegation came from California, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York.

CAMPAIGN FOR RELEASE OF MARTIN YOUNG INTENSIFIED BY COMMITTEES IN ALL AREAS

Martin Young, held for nearly nine months on Ellis Island, denied bail pending deportation proceedings, is receiving added support in the campaign for his release. Hon. Vito Marcantonio, former member of Congress, has agreed to serve as legal counsel while throughout the country telegrams, letters and protests of all manner are being collected in increasing numbers. A new leaflet setting forth facts in the case and a protest postcard are in the process of being distributed, and a special Birthday Greeting will be in circulation very shortly.

PETER HARNISIADES HELD ON ELLIS ISLAND THREATENED WITH DEPORTATION TO GREECE

On May 29, 1952, Peter Harnisiades surrendered to immigration authorities and has been jailed on Ellis Island, denied bail, since. He was ordered deported on the basis of a United States Supreme Court decision handed down on March 10, 1952. Attorneys for Mr. Harnisiades have appeared in the U. S. District Court in New York to apply for a hearing on the question of his suffering physical persecution if deported to Greece, his native land. When a request for bail pending the outcome of such hearings was made, Judge Leibell referred the application for bail to the Attorney General and on June 4th such application was made. Originally arrested for deportation in May, 1946, Harnisiades had been released on his own recognizance and later on bail. Denial of bail and threat of deportation to Greece, where he faces certain death, is indeed cruel and inhuman punishment. Harnisiades is married to an American citizen and the father of two American-born children of school age.

IRWIN FRANKLIN COMPLETES SENTENCE IN FEDERAL PENITENTIARY JULY 30TH

On July 30, Irwin Franklin will be released from the Federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana, having completed a one and one-half year sentence for allegedly falsely claiming American citizenship and failing to register as a non-citizen. Franklin, 33, will rejoin his wife and two young children. The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is organizing a delegation to meet Franklin at Terre Haute on his release, is arranging a welcome home reception for him, and raising a fund to send the Franklin family away for a vacation in August.

Reproduced above is a page of the *Lamp*, the official organ of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and a continuous medium through which it maintained liaison with its local affiliates. Editorial control was exercised by Abner Green in his position as executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. In a letter to Evelyn Abelson, of the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, regarding an article she was writing for the *Lamp*, Green admitted the function of the publication. In preparing the article, Green wrote, "please keep in mind that the *Lamp* is a biased publication. We work like the dickens, therefore, to at least make it as factual as possible without too much politicalizing."

THE COMMUNIST PROGRAM

The testimony and documents obtained by the Committee on Un-American Activities in the course of its investigation of Communist political subversion demonstrates that the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born served as the voice of the Communist Party among the foreign born groups in the United States and as the party's chosen instrument in immigration and nationality matters.

From its earliest days, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born had as its task the implementation of all of the party's program among the Nation's citizen and noncitizen foreign born. On many occasions it devoted a major portion of its energies to the achievement of Communist Party objectives which were only remotely related to "protection of foreign born." This is illustrated in the memorandum reproduced on page 30, which deals almost exclusively with security matters.

During the Hitler-Stalin pact, for example, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born sought to generate support of the isolationists and antiwar position of the party.

Many of the leaders of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, who were themselves of foreign derivation, openly championed the Kremlin's program even though this entailed betrayal of their former homelands and countrymen to the joint aggression of Hitler and Stalin. Later, when the Nazi legions rolled into the Soviet Union, these same persons again joined with the Communist Party in demanding immediate intervention in behalf of Russia.

The Communist Party's political subversion campaign has had two main objectives: First, to create a pressure for the repeal of immigration and security laws; and second, to prevent the deportation of individual Communist agents.

In its early years, the work of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and its confederate organizations consisted primarily of intervening in the cases of Communist agents who faced deportation. With the enactment of the Internal Security Act in 1950, and the Immigration and Nationality Act in 1952, the Communist Party and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in turn, found it necessary to undertake a new emphasis in its work.

The security provisions of these laws promised to be devastating to the continued activity of Communist agents. It became essential to the conspiracy that the laws themselves be scrapped.

At the National Conference of Defense Committees in June 1952, Abner Green disclosed the primary objective of the ACPFB as the destruction of the Nation's security laws.

"It is impossible," he declared, "to conceive of any change in the status of foreign-born Americans, of any defense of their rights, as long as these two laws (the Smith Act and the McCarran Act) are on the statute books."

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

To Area Defense Committees,

June 25, 1954

Dear Friends:

One of the recommendations of the National Conference of Defense Committees last week, in reference to the defense of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, was that we forward material concerning other cases pending before the Subversive Activities Control Board for information.

To bring you up-to-date in reference to the SACB and the fight against the McCarran Act:

- 1) The SACB held last year that the Communist Party of the U.S.A. must register as a "communist action" organization. The Communist Party has appealed that order and argument on the appeal was heard by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on April 23rd. No decision has been made as yet.
- 2) The SACB held that the International Workers Order must register as a "communist front" organization, despite the fact that no hearings were ever held. This frame-up decision (entered by default since the IWO, then in process of liquidation, was prevented from defending itself) has been appealed to the Federal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Argument on the IWO appeal is scheduled to be heard in October.
- 3) Hearings have been completed on the Labor Youth League and is being completed on the Jefferson School this week. The Justice Department has completed its case against the National Council for Soviet-American Friendship and the defense will start on July 7th. The Justice Department is expected to complete its case shortly against the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
- 4) No dates for hearings have been scheduled as yet for the following: Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Civil Rights Congress, Council on African Affairs, ACPFB; or for the following defunct organizations: American Slav Congress, Committee for a Far East Democratic Policy, 1953 May Day Committee.

We enclose a set of material issued by the National Council for So viet-American Friendship as a part of its fight against the McCarran Law. As soon the Justice Department rests its case against the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, we will forward a set of material issued by the VALB.

Meanwhile, if there are any suggestions or ideas you may have in reference to the defense of the ACPFB, we would appreciate your letting us hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Abner Green
Abner Green
Executive Secretary

Enclosures: 4

The proposals of the Communists, which have found their echo in many amendments to the immigration laws submitted to the United States Congress, would nullify every security provision which the law now contains. Fraudulent entry of Communist agents, if successfully concealed for only 5 years, would be rewarded with permanent residence and citizenship. The Communist program was spelled out at the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans in New York City on December 11 and 12, 1954. It recommended:

1. Any noncitizen who has lived in the United States for 2 years or more, if entry was in accordance with law, should be permitted to become an American citizen by appearing in open court and taking an oath of allegiance to the Constitution.

2. Any noncitizen who has lived in the United States for 5 years or more should not be threatened with deportation for any reason whatsoever.

3. A naturalized citizen should not be threatened with cancellation of citizenship for any reason whatsoever, unless it was obtained by clear fraud; and then only if denaturalization proceedings are initiated within 5 years of the granting of naturalization.

4. Immigration should be permitted without discrimination as to country of birth, race, color, creed, or political belief, with full utilization of the established quota.

5. At no time should a noncitizen be denied the protection of any provision of the Bill of Rights, especially those dealing with the right to bail and freedom of speech, belief, and association.

The Communist Party, it should be emphasized, was never genuinely concerned with the rights of individual foreign-born citizens and aliens. The various appeals for increased benefits for the foreign born were simply devices to obtain popular support. As noted in the previously mentioned quotation from Communist representative F. Brown, the party's program was designed "to apply more energetically the united front tactic to win over the masses of foreign-born workers organized in the hundreds of organizations under the reactionary leadership, *on the basis* [italic ours] of the struggle for unemployment and social insurance, against discrimination and deportations, against fascism and war."

To accomplish the Party's program, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has employed two devices: (1) An array of regional affiliate organizations, and (2) periodic national conferences on specific phases of its program.

At the National Conference To Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans held in New York, December 11 and 12, 1954, Abner Green reported that there were "about 100 organizations in 15 States organized to work exclusively for the defense of the rights of the foreign born." He continued:

* * * The states where such committees function include Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, and California.

These 100 committees function as independent organizations in all respects. They make their own decisions and raise their own funds to defend the people under attack in their area or community.

While each one of these 100 committees has made outstanding contributions, perhaps the most outstanding contribution has been made by the Los Angeles Committee, under the leadership of Rose Chernin. At its Annual Festival in June, the Committee brings together some 3,000 people. At its annual banquet honoring its panel of 25 attorneys, last month, the Committee brought together 1,300 people. But, perhaps, the most important contribution the Los Angeles Committee has made is in the fight to defend the rights of Mexican immigrants in Southern California. It opened and has maintained during the past year an East Side office in the heart of the Mexican community in Los Angeles, with Josefina Yanez as secretary.

Other committees have made special contributions—Minnesota Committee in the successful fight for return of bail and in defending Knut Heikkinen against a ten-year jail sentence; the Washington State Committee in winning the Gonzales case and defending the rights of Filipino-Americans; the Northern California Committee in defending William Heikkila.

The newest organization is the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, organized on February 28, with Alec Jones as executive secretary. In these first nine months of its existence, the New York Committee has demonstrated effective leadership in the fight to defend the rights of foreign-born Americans. It is carrying the fight against Supervisory Parole to the United States Supreme Court. It is fighting the Justice Department's attempt to consolidate denaturalization proceedings for the purpose of carrying on a mass political trial of foreign-born citizens. It won the release in November of four non-citizens held for months without bail—Clara Gelman, Mary and Nick Karman, and John Billy Zazuliak, and in December of Nick Marinos.

Of the many committees organized to defend individuals, perhaps the most outstanding work has been done by the Friends and Neighbors Committee to Defend David Hyun, of Los Angeles. This group is conducting a nationwide campaign to win support for the fight against David Hyun's deportation to South Korea. It was undoubtedly the most effective campaign organized during the past year. The Friends and Neighbors Committee to Defend David Hyun merits our sincerest commendation for the work that they are doing.

An equally important contribution to this fight is being made by the defense committees organized in national group communities. It is these committees that today serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee. Excellent committees are functioning in the Russian, Finnish, Lithuanian, Armenian, Czecho-

slovak, Yugoslav, Polish, Ukrainian, Hungarian, Jewish, and Greek communities.

The role of the area committees was spelled out in detail by Abner Green at the convention of defense committees in June 1952 in New York City:

The important thing that area defense committees must realize is that each of these activities—local sponsors, trade union committees, women committees, etc.—are means of reaching different strata of the community and organizing them. They are a basis for broadening our contacts and broadening our campaigns and activities.

Too many of the area defense committees are based exclusively on national group and deportee support. This kind of support must serve as the basis for reaching out into the native-born community. The foreign born cannot defend themselves. The responsibility for their defense rests with the native born. We will not be able to defeat the deportation drive unless we win the support of all sections of the population.

I am certain that we will all agree on that. However, agreement is not sufficient. Our understanding must be translated into organizational activities—and as speedily as possible.

The area defense committees are not the only ones that suffer as the result of limited activities and perspectives. Many of the national group defense committees limit themselves to individuals and organizations which can be easily rallied. The broadest kind of campaigns can be conducted in the national groups since all foreign born—of all political beliefs—feel the effects of the deportation hysteria.

THE TENTACLES OF THE ACPFB

Defending itself before the Subversive Activities Control Board, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born maintained that the local affiliates were independent organizations. The fact is, however, that the local affiliates were set up at the direction of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, acting for the Communist Party ever since their inception.

The origin of the committees is disclosed in a speech by Abner Green at the annual conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in 1949. Referring to the "increased responsibilities that faced the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born", Green stated:

We, therefore, go on record in favor of the immediate establishment throughout the country of Local Councils for the Protection of Foreign Born *as part of the American Committee* [italic ours] and that all organizations affiliate to these Local Councils.

The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only

after the enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist front organizations.

Control of the local organizations, which are dealt with individually in another section of this report, was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local groups were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the party.

Testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities and documents which it has obtained in the course of its investigation, show that actually these were not committees in the accepted sense of organizations arising from the free action of a group of individuals with related interests. The local affiliates of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas.

Abner Green, himself, admitted this at the National Conference of Defense Committees in New York City on June 18-20, 1954:

Only the New York and Midwest and Los Angeles Committees are committees in a sense of having officers and sponsors * * * the Michigan Committee, one of the older committees, defending the second largest number of deportation cases, and the largest number of denaturalization cases, has no officers and no sponsors. Neither do the rest of the committees.

On this same point, Abner Green at the National Conference of Defense Committees in New York in 1952, stated:

It might also be of value at this time to emphasize again that our committees are not mass organizations. They have no membership and no mass base. At the same time, we have the burden of initiating and carrying out mass campaigns. And we must achieve this objective without transforming our committees into mass organizations.

This can be achieved if we learn how to function properly as levers for the mass campaigns—giving leadership, issuing literature, encouraging the development of many parallel and independent movements as possible. We must seek the support and cooperation of every organization or group that will work with us and encourage independent activity on the part of those who will not be associated with us.

Documents obtained by the Committee on Un-American Activities contain numerous demonstrations of the control and continuing liaison maintained by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in its relationships with its local affiliates. A typical letter which came into the possession of the committee clearly underscores the subordinate status of the regional organizations. Sent to Rose Chernin, head of the Los Angeles committee, its summary tone is self-explanatory:

AUGUST 20, 1953.

DEAR ROSE: Why was Miriam Stevenson's case severed from David Hyun's case?

And why was she told that there is nothing else could be done for her?

Apparently, any idea of accepting deportation for England is not her's. Please explain. Immediately.

She says Rose Rosenberg told her nothing else could be done.

If something wrong was done, we should go in on a writ here immediately. We can go in for a writ and we can stop her deportation, challenging it in the Federal courts.

But, I can't start, nor do I want to discuss too much by phone.

If we should go in for a writ, please call and say so. I am leaving for two weeks on August 22 so, if you call, speak to Harriet.

What Miriam says, of course, is confusing in light of your "kidnapping" wire. If her case was severed, there was nothing to hold her on Terminal Island since there was no court proceeding to prevent her deportation. Now, if we start court action, she will have to stay in New York and what the dickens is she supposed to *do* in New York?

Regards.

Yours,

ABNER GREEN, *Exec. Secretary.*

It is significant to note the following memorandum keeping the Los Angeles committee informed of the progress of immigration appeals in Washington.

We do not have a case history. Please fill out the enclosed.

National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans.

To: Los Angeles Committee.

Re:

In the above-named case, please be advised that:

(x) The appeal in this case will be argued before the Board of Immigration Appeals, in Washington, D. C., on April 20th.

() The appeal in this case was argued before the Board of Immigration on

The decision was reserved.

Sincerely yours,

ABNER GREEN, *Exec. Secretary.*

One of the most significant proofs of the relationship between the ACPFB and the regional affiliates is contained in an article appearing in the ACPFB's official organ *The Lamp*, in which the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born lists its regional offices at which persons having immigration problems can apply for assistance. The addresses in the cities listed, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, are the same as the addresses of the headquarters of the supposedly independent local committees in those places.

Another example can be found in a publication of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, enumerating proposed quotas for the regional organizations in a "\$10,000 fund drive for

defense of American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born." These comprised:

Los Angeles Committee PFB, \$2,000; Northern California Committee PFB, \$500; Washington Committee PFB, \$200; Oregon Committee, \$100; Midwest Committee, \$500; Michigan Committee, \$750; Western Pennsylvania Committee, \$200; Philadelphia Committee, \$200; New England Committee, \$100; Ukrainian-American Defense Committee, \$500; Russian-American Defense Committee, \$500; Hungarian American Defense Committee, \$250; Finnish American Freedom Committees, \$500; Estonian and Latvian Committees, \$150; Armenian Committee, \$200; Greek-American Committee, \$100; Czechoslovak Committee, \$200; Yugoslav-American Committee, \$200; Committee To Defend Freiheit Writers, \$500; Rose Nelson Defense Committee, \$500; Kwak Defense Committee, \$350; Polish-American Defense Committee, \$200.

Still further evidence of the integration of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the regional organizations can be found in the material made available to each of the delegates to the 23d Annual National Conference in Detroit on December 10 and 11, 1955:

1. A souvenir journal, National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, consisting of ten pages.
2. A four-page legal Prospectus on the Walter-McCarran Act.
3. A leaflet listing the various literature offered for sale by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
4. A leaflet issued by the Chicago Jewish Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in the case of Moses Resni-
5. A koff, up for deportation.
 leaflet by the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born "The Walter-McCarran law"—Straight Jacket for American Liberties.
6. A bulletin by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, outlining this two-day conference.
7. A program by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born outlining this two-day conference.
8. A leaflet, entitled "News of the Matles Case," in the case of James J. Matles, director of the United Electrical Workers.
9. A four-page report entitled "Report from Washington" by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in its case before the Subversive Activities Control Board.
10. A booklet by Abner Green—"In the Shadow of Liberty."
11. A booklet by Patricia Morgan—"Shame of a Nation."
12. A booklet, "The Walter-McCarran Law"—extracts from testimony before President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

13. A leaflet "They're Sending Me Away To Die"—by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born on the Tom Dutton case.
14. A leaflet entitled "Call Program" on the 23rd Annual National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
15. A copy of an invitation by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to a panel discussion honoring Professor Louise Pettibone Smith.

At the National Conference of Defense Committees in New York on June 10, 11, and 12, 1955, Abner Green reviewed the activities of the regional organizations during the past year. The following excerpts from his report provide a good indication of the extent of the scope of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born:

Now, as to some consideration of the work done by your defense committees during the past year. In last year's report, we outlined what we considered to be some minimum standards for defense committees. Let us use these minimum standards to see what progress has been made.

First, as to officers and sponsors. The New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles Committees are still the only committees with officers and sponsors. The Los Angeles Committee, in February, elected Bishop Walter Mitchell as Honorary Chairman. The Michigan Committee elected three cochairmen, but as yet, has no sponsors. The Washington and Northern California Committees have chairmen but no sponsors.

Actually, other than Michigan, there has been no real progress demonstrated in respect to officers and sponsors.

In respect to Annual Conference, all committees except the Western Pennsylvania Committee held an Annual Conference this year, although the content and calibre of some of the conferences leave much to be desired.

The general picture insofar as literature is concerned is not as good this year as it was last year. The greatest advance was made by the Michigan Committee in the issuance of material on the Wellman, Brown, and Williams cases, with campaigns on each of these cases.

No advance at all has been shown in the organization of Women's Appeal Committees, despite an excellent Women's Panel at the National Conference in December, or in the organization of Sons and Daughters Committees.

In respect to financial support of the American Committee, the defense committees in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Detroit, and New York have fulfilled their responsibilities. Some support was forthcoming from the committee in Chicago. No support was received from Seattle, Boston, or Pittsburgh.

Defense committees in national group communities have maintained a general level of activity, although among some groups the defense committees devote themselves exclusively to the raising of funds without conducting defense campaigns or activities.

Outstanding work during the past year was carried on by the Hungarian American Committee. The Finnish American Freedom Committee continued its generally excellent work, especially in respect to the defense of Knut Heikkinen. Excellent work was organized in the Jewish-American communities across the country by the committee to defend writers of the *Morning Freiheit* and also by the Ronch Defense Committee. Continued financial and moral support for the defense of the rights of foreign-born Americans was forthcoming throughout the year from the Ukrainian, Russian, Armenian, Greek, and Lithuanian communities.

Special contributions in defense were made during the past year by the Committee of Friends and Neighbors of David Hyun in Los Angeles, Gates Defense Committee in Philadelphia, Committee to Defend Hazel Wolf in Seattle, the Rowoldt Defense Committee in Minneapolis, the Peggy Wellman and Stanley Nowak Defense Committee in Detroit, and the Boano Defense Committee in New York.

Perhaps the most significant contributions were made by the Fred Williams Defense Committee of Detroit, which effectively organized protests and sentiment in the UAW CIO Locals and whose work was instrumental in securing labor participation in the fight against the Walter-McCarran Law; and the Committee to Defend Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kwak in New York, which reached many thousands of individuals and organizations with the message of the deportation fight.

It is extremely difficult to summarize the organizational picture since there is a complete lack of uniformity of common standards from city to city. But, the picture would be incomplete unless we note some of the important contributions made by several of the committees to the defense of the rights of the foreign born.

The New York Committee, for instance, has made possible without assistance the appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in the challenge of the constitutionality of the Supervisory Parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. This should have been a national responsibility since it affects every single noncitizen facing deportation and since it is extremely difficult and expensive appeal, going into the thousands of dollars.

The Michigan Committee helped bring the issue of the Walter-McCarran Law into the organized labor movement, stimulating the interest of the UAW CIO by reaching members and locals of the union and rallying them to the support of the fight for repeal of the Law.

The Western Pennsylvania Committee did an excellent job in the exposure of Matthew Cvetic and, as a relatively new committee, in dealing with the issues and problems of the Western Pennsylvania cases. The Minnesota Committee made an outstanding contribution in the fight against the conviction of Knut Heikkinen, the San Francisco Committee in the case of William Heikkila, and the Los Angeles Committee in the case of David Hyun.

But, perhaps the most important contribution, in the sense of actual achievements, was made by the Seattle

Committee, which cannot raise the funds to maintain a full-time secretary but which won the Gonzales case in the U. S. Supreme Court and the Alcantra case in the Federal Court of Appeals in San Francisco, and which was instrumental in getting a private bill introduced in Congress in the case of Hazel Wolf.

NATIONAL BRAINWASHING

The various national conferences organized by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born served to promulgate the official party line for the representatives of the local organizations. Between 1946 and 1956 the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born conducted 18 national conferences concerned with various aspects of its immigration and nationality program. In chronological order these were:

National Conference on the Foreign Born in Postwar America, October 20-21, 1945, New York City.

National Conference for Protection of Foreign Born, October 25, 26, 1947, Cleveland, Ohio.

Emergency Conference to Save Foreign Language Radio Broadcasts, December 1947, New York City.

National Legislative Conference on Naturalization and Deportation, January 25 and 26, 1948, Washington, D. C.

Fifteenth Anniversary National Conference, December 11 and 12, 1948, Chicago, Ill.

National Conference Against Deportation Hysteria, December 3 and 4, 1949, Detroit, Mich.

National Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights, December 2 and 3, 1950, New York City.

National Conference of Deportee Defense Committees, June 9 and 10, 1951, Chicago, Ill.

Twentieth Anniversary National Conference, December 8 and 9, 1951, Chicago, Ill.

National Conference of Defense Committees, June 6 and 7, 1952, New York City.

National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, December 13 and 14, 1952, Detroit Mich.

National Pilgrimage and Conference of the Families of Walter-McCarran Law Victims, March 24 and 25, 1953, Washington, D. C.

National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend its Victims, December 12 and 13, 1953, Chicago, Ill.

National Conference of Defense Committees, June 1954, New York City.

National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, December 11 and 12, 1954, New York City.

National Conference of Defense Committees, June 10, 11, and 12, 1955, New York City.

Twenty-third Annual National Conference, December 10 and 11, 1955, New York City.

Twenty-fourth Annual National Conference, December 8 and 9, 1956, Los Angeles, Calif.

The pronouncements made at these conferences later found expression in telegrams, letters, and petitions sent to Congressmen and Government officials and in speeches and rallies throughout the areas in which the local committees functioned.

Looking over the avalanche of "spontaneous appeals" which are poured down upon the Congress and the State officials throughout the country, it is interesting to discover how a particular propaganda approach was arrived at. A document obtained by the Committee on Un-American Activities from the National Conference of Defense Committees in New York City on June 1955, illustrates the type of briefing to which the representatives of the local committees were subjected:

* * * Everyone wants to overrule the Harisiades case which depends on the theory that the right of deportation is a sovereign uncontrolled power. All nations have exercised it and can deport for any and every reason if they choose. This has been historically a power that has been internationally used since the creation of nations. Europe cannot understand what our complaints are because in Europe, a man can be deported overnight without any sort of due process as we have here.

New approach must be developed regarding sovereign power. This country has not the moral or legal right to exercise such power. An alien in this country is not a transient. There are some who have been here 60 years and all of whose ideas have been created by what has happened to them in this country and not in the country of their origin. They have contributed to building this country.

Our approach must be definite to aliens because of the contribution of these people to American culture and development.

We must create a "Brandeis" Brief on the alien question similar to the NAACP separate but equal fight. Propose a brief which would show contributions of the aliens to the culture, industry and professions of America. Propose to prove that what has been said here about aliens is true. That they have lived here from periods up to 60 years, that they have cut their ties abroad, that all opinions they hold, or interests they have, etc., were formed in this country. We propose also that we have a section on foreign law and internal law to contrast the character of the laws of the countries abroad and the kind of people to whom our alien laws are being applied to here. Such a distinction between the exercise of sovereign power of other countries and our own. The brief must present an entire era of aliens to be set before the Court.

Went into discussion of Hesse's (?) [sic] approach——

This approach relates to that aspect of the law which lead to the *Galvin v. Press* sound approach. Sovereign power rights comes from *Holmes* on the ———— [sic] case. Repeated by Brandeis. National sovereign power is not unlimited nor undefined power.

* * * * *

Discussion from floor. Point made that if we can establish status of aliens as a status not subject to sovereign power, they are protected by all the rights under the constitution.

Further—Even as late as 1893 expelling aliens was a novel thing. There has been a gradual chipping away or erosion, since the first unconstitutional step was taken in Fon Yoo Nu (??) [sic].

Further—You have a concept now of an integral nation, where before you had a nation not fully developed, a frontier-land.

Further—Some of the earliest statutes were not political ones at all.

Further—Power was arrogated and one case grew out of another as in denaturalization cases.

Further—We can begin challenging and advancing some of these ideas that the whole process is illegal and that government has not the right to do what they are doing. Questioning power of Congress to deport at all.

Further—We cannot begin raising the issue at all before the publication of the brief and research can be done. We cannot do a half-baked job.

Further—Proposal for a committee of several persons to discuss practical aspects of matter and things that must be done in this briefing. Must have much background information. How can we best implement this. We all agree that if it could be done, it would be a tremendous step forward.

Further—The job of research could be done for the sum of \$5,000 by hiring professional people to do this job.

Further—We have interested the Lamont fund in this brief for the sum of \$1,000 (which Lamont fund will donate toward work on such a brief). Any ideas or money raised will be a tremendous contribution.

Further—Money for such a project should not be the project of the lawyers instead you here should discuss the concept and what procedures should be followed.

Further—Suggest that circulate outline of project and on the basis of discussion after that a consensus of opinion should be reached.

Further—Instead of distributing another outline, distribute a prospectus and get the considered reactions of people here and lawyers who are not in attendance here.

Further—Unclear [sic] what you want from this group of lawyers since the project is evidently acceptable to this group.

Further—Lawyers in respective cities call groups together who are working on these matters to discuss the subject of a brief as outlined here.

On March 27, 1955, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born sponsored a legislative conference in Washington, D. C., to inaugurate an accelerated campaign aimed at undermining the Walter-McCarran law. The conference resolved itself into a continuing lobbying effort to bring pressure upon individual Members of Congress and generate acceptance for the Communist viewpoint in the highest echelons of the Government.

In the keynote report to the conference, Harriet Barron, the administrative secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, urged the representatives to consider—

how public opinion can be aroused, how people and organizations can be moved to communicate with their Congressmen, with the President of the United States, and other leaders of the Government.

As the first step she urged that—

all of you who are here participate in the lobby tomorrow, visit your Congressmen and each committee, do everything in their power to get public hearings on all pending legislation to repeal or revise the Walter-McCarran law. * * *

“When you return home,” she continued—

we urge that you organize others to visit Congressmen at home. * * * Congress will recess for the Easter holidays. You have a further opportunity where you can involve many more people to see their Congressmen.

Miss Barron announced that the American Committee was planning—

a nationwide petition campaign to the Congress of the United States for public hearings on the Walter-McCarran law. * * * We must get thousands of signatures from all over the country. To obtain these, community activities are essential—meetings, rallies, store-corner tables with petitions, special activities in relation to local unions and trade union members.

To launch the program, Miss Barron told the conference that an—

open letter addressed to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees and signed by almost 100 prominent Americans called for public hearings on all pending legislation to repeal or revise the Walter-McCarran law. This letter will be presented tomorrow to Senator Harley M. Kilgore, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Congressman Emanuel Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

PRESSURE AT THE POLLS

As part of its nationwide lobbying campaign, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born sought the passage by State and local legislatures of resolutions demanding congressional repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act. A special bulletin of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, dated December 1, 1954, set forth a 5-point program to accomplish this. It declared:

The Walter-McCarran Law is Federal legislation, adopted by the United States Congress. There is, therefore, nothing that any State or local legislature can do about the provisions of the Law since only Congress can repeal or amend it.

State and local legislatures, however, can make important contributions to the fight to repeal or amend the Walter-McCarran Law. This can be done by the legislature adopt-

ing a Memorial to Congress, or perhaps a special Resolution to Memorialize Congress.

It is suggested that you try to carry out the following program:

- (1) Find out the appropriate legislative action that can be taken by State and local legislatures in your State.

- (2) Arrange to see as many members of the State and local legislatures as possible before the next session to discuss with them introducing appropriate legislation.

- (3) As soon as legislation is introduced, please notify us and send us a copy of whatever is introduced.

- (4) Communicate immediately with all contacts, organizations and individuals in the State or community to get communications to members of the State or local legislatures supporting adoption of the Memorial to Congress.

- (5) Plan and carry out other suitable activities and campaigns to publicize the pending legislation and to get support for its enactment.

We enclose, as guides, copies of legislation introduced to State and local legislatures in the past. This is intended as a guide to you, and also to help convince State or local legislators to take action. Attached are copies of legislation from:

- (1) The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State Legislature
- (2) City Council of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- (3) New York State Assembly
- (4) New Jersey State Senate
- (5) Pennsylvania State House of Representatives

A "Campaign Bulletin" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, dated January 11, 1956, sets forth a program of lobbying on behalf of the Communist Party's political subversion campaign. "Repeal or revision of the Walter-McCarran law must be initiated by Congress," the bulletin declared. To accomplish this, it promulgated a three-point "Call for Action":

Area Committees should poll all Congressmen from their areas as to their position on the Law. Representatives should be reminded of the Anfuso Discharge Petition on HR 501 (a Bill to revise the Law) and called upon to sign. Results of such polls should be forwarded to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. All Senators should be urged to make sure that a full report on the Kilgore hearings is made to the Senate.

Campaigns of letters to Congressmen for Walter-McCarran Law repeal or revision should be initiated by all defense committees. Area Committees can help by drafting sample copies of letters to be used by individuals associated with other defense committees and the general public. The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born would like to have copies of such letters also.

C O P Y

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

March 13, 1956

Alma Foley, Secretary
Minnesota Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
302 Lumber Exchange
Minneapolis, Michigan

Dear Miss Foley:

This is to acknowledge receipt and thank you for your letter of the 8th regarding efforts to get some Congressional action for repeal or revision of some of the very vicious and discriminatory provisions of the present McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization Act.

I read with interest your comment and views and I don't think there is anything I can add to what you have so well said. As tough as the situation has been here in the House Judiciary Committee, where Congressman Walter sits as Chairman of the Subcommittee that must first pass on all immigration and naturalization legislation, we now have the death of Senator Kilgore, former Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and quite friendly on this question. And who, of all men now, by this out-moded seniority procedure takes over but Senator Eastland of Mississippi, who, if anything, is worse than Mr. Walter. That's typical of the kind of frustration you are confronted with day-in and day-out down here.

I note you have one request for me to carry out and of course I am pleased to have already done that. I am aware of the Petition No. 1 now on the Clerk's desk, put there by Congressman Anfuso of New York. I am signer No. 30 on this petition but here again it is a real tough job to get 218 signatures on any petition. I have just added my name to the petition in behalf of the Townsend Plan bill.

Again, thanks for your letter and continuing efforts in this field.

Very sincerely,

Roy W. Wier, M.C.
Third District, Minnesota

RWW:C

The two letters reproduced here and on the opposite page typify the way in which the ACPFB exploited their contacts with political officials as part of their nation wide political subversion campaign.

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on
Interior and Insular Affairs

January 19, 1956 (Copy)

Mrs. Kathleen Ruuttila, Secretary
Clatsop County Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
1864 Fourth Street
Astoria, Oregon

Dear Mrs. Ruuttila:

I am glad that you support S. 1206, the bill to revise the Walter-McCarran Act, of which I am a co-sponsor. Under separate cover, I am sending you the additional copy as you requested, along with the copy of the Walter-McCarran Act.

The Subcommittee on Immigration of the Senate Judiciary Committee expects to hold additional hearings on this bill later this month. I shall be pleased to send you a copy of the transcript of these hearings as soon as they become available, which will be sometime after March 1st. It is impossible to predict at this time the recommendations that this committee may report to the Senate, but you may be assured that I shall support such legislation which is designed to liberalize this unfair and inequitable law.

I enclose a copy of my bill (S. 521) which proposes to lower the eligibility age for women under Social Security from 65 to 60. This bill is now before the Senate Committee on Finance, along with the legislation passed by the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress which would lower the retirement age for women from 65 to 62. I plan to testify before this committee concerning my bill, and, at that time, I shall be pleased to inform the committee of your views in the matter. If the bill recommended by the committee lowers the age for women to only 62, it will be a step forward and you may be assured that I shall continue my efforts to have the eligibility age for women under Social Security lowered to 60.

You may enjoy reading the enclosed copy of my article which appeared in the Eagles Magazine about Social Security for women.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Richard L. Neuberger
United States Senator

RLN:vs - Enclosure

Repeal Walter-McCarran Law meetings are proposed in as many forms and areas as possible for the last week in January. All Defense Committees are urged to hold at least one such meeting and to also exert whatever influence possible to see that others are held. The Joint Forum Committee of Baltic Americans held such a meeting in New York City, on January 8th.

The American committee and its local affiliates also sought to bring pressure on local political candidates through the threat that they were able to carry decisive weight at the polls. One such endeavor appears in a letter from the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, dated August 19, 1954, and signed by Evelyn Abelson, the executive secretary. The letter warned candidates in the forthcoming elections that their position on immigration matters would be "made known as widely as possible" by the Communist-front organizations. "We hope that we may hear from you soon," the letter continued, in an ominous tone, "and that we may arrange a meeting between you and a representative of our committee to further discuss this matter." The full text of the letter which follows conveys the orthodox Communist Party view on immigration:

DEAR SIR: Our organization is interested in the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act. This act is one of the most vicious, racist laws on the statute books, depriving non-citizens of all rights and threatening naturalized citizens with the loss of citizenship at the whim of the Attorney General.

It is our understanding that you are a candidate for public office. Your candidacy comes at a time of crucial importance to the people of our country, when our basic freedoms are being challenged by McCarthyism.

Our organization is interested in what you will do to help repeal the Walter-McCarran Act. Many people in your district who are in contact with our organization have asked us to let them know how all candidates in this election stand on this vital issue, so that they can vote accordingly. This, we feel, is the concern not only of the congressional candidates, but of all candidates for public office.

We intend to make known as widely as possible how the various candidates stand on the repeal of this act. We hope that we may hear from you soon, and that we may arrange a meeting between you and a representative of our committee to further discuss this matter.

The interest of the Congress in inquiring into the political propaganda of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and its affiliate organizations becomes obvious in view of the fact that the great numbers of petitions and appeals to Senators, Representatives, and State officials, supposedly from individuals acting on their own initiative, are in fact messages prepared and distributed by the Communist Party through the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and its affiliates.

In the course of its investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities uncovered numerous examples of such material, several of which are reproduced on the following pages. They were intended to create the impression that a tremendous grassroots sentiment existed for repeal of the Immigration and Nationality Act and there would have been no way for the recipient to know that this was nothing more in fact than the greatly amplified voice of the Communist Party.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Shortly after the enactment of the immigration and nationality law in 1952, a Presidential Commission on Immigration and Naturalization was appointed to study and evaluate the immigration and naturalization policies of the United States.

The Communist Party quickly mobilized its political subversion auxiliaries for maximum impact on the Commission's hearings, which were to be held at various cities throughout the country.

Some two dozen Communists and many times that number with records of repeated affiliation with known Communist enterprises testified before the Commission or submitted statements for inclusion in the record of the hearings. They permeated the record of the Presidential Commission with perversions and distortions and attempted to represent their position as that of the American people. Nowhere in either the record of the hearings or in the report of the Commission is there a single reference to the true background of these persons or to the motivation of their testimony.

Immediately after the conclusion of the hearings and the publication of the Commission's report, the Communist Party, through the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and its network of affiliates, reprinted excerpts from the testimony before the Commission and from the conclusions of the Commission and distributed them across the Nation as part of its political subversion campaign.

CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST

An additional impetus to the Communist campaign came from the Conference for Legislation in the National Interest, which the party established as another political subversion adjunct early in 1956. A

Sample of Telegram to Attorney General Javits

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY, N. Y.

WE PROTEST YOUR HARASSMENT OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR
PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN. THIS ORGANIZATION HAS DONE
AN OUTSTANDING JOB IN DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN
BORN AMERICANS, A JOB COMMENDED BY LEADING AMERICANS
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. WE CALL ON YOU TO DISCONTINUE
THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

Sample of letter to the SACB

Hon. Thomas Herbert, Chairman
Subversive Activities Control Board
811 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Now that you have heard the case of the Attorney General of the United States against the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, I am sure that you will agree that the American Committee has proven itself to be a defender of the foreign born and a bulwark in the democratic life of our country.

I urge you, therefore, to dismiss the unjust charges of the Attorney General and so end the attack on the American Committee.

Sincerely yours,

431-B

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

We enclose a copy of our PETITION TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES supporting repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and proposing five democratic principles which should serve as a guide in adopting a new immigration and naturalization policy.

This petition, which is being circulated nationally, will be delivered to Congress in person by a nationwide delegation of the families of victims of the Walter-McCarran Law on March 25th. We, therefore, appeal to you for your cooperation in securing signatures for this Petition. We hope that you can fill the enclosed Petition and that you will write for additional copies immediately.

We enclose also a special Postcard on the cases of four non-citizens held without bail under the Walter-McCarran Law. While urging and supporting all efforts for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, our Committee has the responsibility of assisting and defending the rights of victims of this vicious, un-American law.

We hope that, at the same time, you will write a personal letter to your Congressman urging repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and a letter to the Attorney General of the United States, Washington, D. C., urging that bail be granted to the four non-citizens at present held in deportation proceedings without bail.

We wish to thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

George B. Murphy, Jr.
George B. Murphy, Jr.
Co-Chairman

ftul/dpwa

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

() I have written my Congressman urging repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

() I have written to the Attorney General protesting denial of bail in deportation proceedings.

Please send me Petitions for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Enclosed find \$.....for your "4 Freedom Fighters" Postcard.

Enclosed find \$.....as a contribution for your fight against the Walter-McCarran Law.

Name.....Address.....

A PETITION

to

The Walter-McCarran Law has been condemned by all sections of the American people and organizations representing labor, church, civic, educational, fraternal and cultural organizations. President Eisenhower has called this law "racist and discriminatory" and former President Truman vetoed it. Opposition to it is widespread and mounts daily.

The Walter-McCarran Law is being used by the Justice Department to persecute thousands of non-citizens and naturalized American citizens. The Law imposes police-state conditions of living on 14 million foreign-born Americans and establishes un-American and un-democratic second-class citizenship. It is a threat to the Bill of Rights and thereby is a threat to the rights of all.

Therefore, we the undersigned, residents in your electoral district, respectfully petition you to initiate and support legislation to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and to adopt an immigration and naturalization policy based on the following democratic principles:

1. Any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for two years or more, if entry was in accordance with law, be permitted to become an American citizen without red tape or delay.
2. Any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for five years or more should not be threatened with deportation for any reason whatsoever.
3. A naturalized citizen should not be threatened with cancellation of citizenship for any reason whatsoever, unless it was obtained by fraud.
4. Immigration should be permitted without discrimination as to country of birth, race, color, creed, or political belief, with full utilization of established quotas.

NAME	ADDRESS	CONTRIBUTION
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Please return this petition to:

letter soliciting sponsors for the organization, dated February 25, 1956, was signed by Angus Cameron, Ephraim Cross, W. E. B. DuBois, and Rose Russell. Official literature of the organization later listed Cameron as chairman and Albert L. Colloms as secretary.

Rose Russell, secretary of the Teachers' Union of New York, has been identified as a member of the Communist Party. Cameron, co-owner of the publishing house of Cameron & Kahn, has invoked the fifth amendment in reference to Communist Party membership. The backgrounds of DuBois and Cross appear elsewhere in this report.

The major function of the organization was a conference at the Manhattan Center in New York on April 7, 1956, for the purpose of generating wide popular support for legislation endorsed by the party and its auxiliaries. Leaders of panel discussions included Isidore Rubin, Victor Rabinowitz, Earl Robinson, Otto Nathan, John T. McManus, and Angus Cameron.

Although the organizers of the conference stated that it would be concerned with "civil rights, social security, health, education, labor, and civil liberties," which it designated as "the chief unresolved problems before Congress," the conference concentrated most of its vigor against the Government's security program. It demanded repeal of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Smith Act, the Immunity Act, and the Internal Security Act; and called for major changes in other laws designed to thwart agents of the Kremlin in the United States. The conference also issued detailed instructions on "How to address public officials" and enumerated "Some Dos and Don'ts" for effective lobbying of Members of Congress.

Colloms was called before the Committee on Un-American Activities in the course of its investigation of Communist political subversion. He denied Communist Party membership at the time of his appearance, but refused to state whether he was a member during the period he served as secretary of the conference. (P. 6201.)

Abner Green, interrogated on the subject of the conference during his appearance before the Committee on Un-American Activities, resorted to the fifth amendment when asked whether Communists had participated in the creation of the organization. (P. 6183.)

THE LOCAL AFFILIATES

Organizationally, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born can be regarded as the general staff of the Communist army of political subversion, and the various local affiliates as its field, or line, units; all of the activities conceived of by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born were translated into action among the American people on the local level by the regional groups.

Major affiliates of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born were established in New York, California, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and the Pacific Northwest. Smaller groups functioned in Ohio, St. Louis, New England, and Iowa.

(In a report at the National Conference of Defense Committees in New York City in June 1955, Abner Green noted that "We failed in our efforts to stimulate the organization of committees in New Jersey, Maryland, and Wisconsin.")

NEW YORK

The fulcrum of the Communist campaign was in New York because of the location of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born headquarters in that city and the tremendous foreign-born population there.

New York boasted the largest number of affiliate groups and defense committees organized to prevent deportation of specific Communists. The program in the New York area was under the direct supervision of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, although a nominal New York committee functioned for a short time as a supposedly independent organization.

At the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans in December 1954, Abner Green noted that the "newest organization was the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, organized on February 28, 1954, with Alec Jones as executive secretary."³ The New York committee had its headquarters at 23 West 26th Street, in the same building which housed the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Other officers at the time of its establishment were Hugh Mulzac, chairman, and Constantin Ossip, treasurer, and Ruth Heit, administrative secretary.¹ Later two additional cochairmen were named. They were Hugo Gellert and Anita Block, a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Mulzac has participated in a number of other Communist-controlled organizations, including the American Peace Crusade, the Council on African Affairs and the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, Inc.

Hugo Gellert was identified as a member of the Communist Party by John Lautner; Constantin Ossip was a signer of a booklet *Two Decades of the Communist Party* prepared by the Communist Party in 1939. In appearances before the Committee on Un-American Activities in its investigation on Communist political subversion, Mulzac, Ossip, Gellert, and Miss Heit invoked the fifth amendment when questioned about Communist Party membership.

On September 8, 1955, the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in a special session, of its annual conference, voted to merge with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The action was taken after the attorney general of New York had instituted proceedings in the New York Supreme Court to force the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to produce their books and records to determine whether they were violating laws relating to charitable and philanthropic organizations.

The New York Beacon, organ of the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, on October 7, 1955, explained that "in view of the fact two organizations were involved, as well as officers of both, the conference delegates felt that by merging the two organizations, one concentrated defense could be planned instead of two." The "Beacon" noted that the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born staff was being combined with that of the American

¹ Ruth Heit was later transferred to the Midwest committee. See p. 65.

³ Alec Jones' record appears on p. 14 of this report.

Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and would concern itself primarily with activities in the New York area.

The major subsidiary organizations in the New York area were:

Committee for Defense of Morning Freiheit Writers
 Committee for the Freedom of Martin Young
 Committee for the Freedom of Sam Milgrom
 Committee to Defend Chungsoon and Choon Cha Kwak
 Committee to Defend Toma Babin
 Neighbors Committee to Defend Benjamin Saltzman
 Neighbors Committee for Defense of Peter Harisiades and Anna Taffler¹
 Greek Committee for Defense of Peter Harisiades
 Greek-American Committee for Defense of Peter Harisiades
 Committee for Defense of Greek-Americans
 Alex Bittelman Defense Committee
 Charles Doyle Defense Committee
 Claudia Jones Defense Committee
 Ferdinand Smith Defense Committee
 Frank Ibanez Defense Committee
 Ida Gottesman Defense Committee
 John Santo Defense Committee
 Leonard Costa Defense Committee
 Louis Weinstock Defense Committee
 Norman Tallentire Defense Committee
 Paul Yuditch Defense Committee
 Rose Nelson Defense Committee
 Michael Salerno Defense Committee
 Estonian and Latvian Committees for Protection of Foreign Born
 Finnish American Freedom Committee
 Hungarian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Hungarian-American Defense Committee
 Hungarian Defense Committee
 New York Polish Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Russian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Ukrainian-American Committee for the Defense of Zazuliak and Kushnir
 Ukrainian Defense Committee Against Deportation
 New York chapter of American Yugoslav Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Freedom of the Press Committee Against Deportation
 New York Trade Union Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Vying with New York as a principal focus of Communist activity was the California area where the political subversion campaign was under the direction of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The Lamp of January 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949, at a "citywide conference of organizations." The Lamp added that "the committee's first task centers around the fight to prevent arbitrary increases in bail."

¹ Variations in the title appear in the exhibits.

In a "Brief History" published in conjunction with its third annual conference in 1953, the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born reviewed the developments that had lead to its establishment:

Its prior history was as a subcommittee of political deportees within the Civil Rights Congress. Many of these dozen or so deportees were active in their own defense, being current victims of the cold-war drive against the foreign born, which had begun in 1946 and was rapidly developing in 1950. A few of the cases dated back to the days of the depression * * *.

A bare month before this monstrous concentration camp measure [Internal Security Act] went into effect a conference was held, sponsored by the deportees and their friends, supported by various national minority groups and a handful of progressive trade-union delegates. The committee was formally organized and presently was staffed and housed in its own office.

The "Brief History" noted that among the founders of the Los Angeles group were the "Terminal Island Four," David Hyun, Harry Carlisle, Miriam Stevenson, and Frank Carlson, around whom the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born subsequently fashioned its most vigorous antideportation campaign.

Frank Carlson, the records of the Committee on Un-American Activities show, was formerly the chairman of the Communist Party in Minnesota and the Dakotas; the Daily Worker of September 3, 1951, openly acknowledges him as a Communist Party "leader."

Harry Carlisle and David Hyun were both identified as Communist Party members. Miriam Stevenson was arrested and deported to England in August 1953, on grounds of her participation in the Communist conspiracy.

The Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born expanded rapidly, and within the next few years emerged as one of the most complex affiliates of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Its progress was recounted by Rose Chernin, chairman and one of the founders, in a report to the National Conference of Defense Committees of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born held in New York, June 6 and 7, 1952 (exhibit 512):

The Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, she boasted, had circulated "at least 100,000 leaflets on different campaigns; more than 40,000 brochures on special cases; more than 20,000 petitions on the repeal of the Walter-McCarran law; 30,000 'Know Your Rights' throwaways; a monthly bulletin to more than 3,000" and had made "mass distribution of special materials issued by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the National Guardian, and the Daily People's World."

Other activities, Mrs. Chernin reported, comprised:

A campaign to notify the foreign born about the annual registration required under the Walter-McCarran Law; 10,000 pieces of material mailed to organizations and individuals as well as distributions at shop gates.

Regularly organized public functions:

Annual conferences: The second annual conference established the L. A. Committee as a stable and influential defense organization. 284 delegates attending elected for the first time officers and sponsors to the committee and had over 800 people at the conference celebration program. One of its main resolutions was to encourage and establish the broadest unity for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

A. Annual Festival of Nationalities: This festival rallies under the banner of the L. A. Committee many national groups. It serves primarily to dramatize the rich cultural contributions of the foreign born. At the same time it is effective in stimulating greater activity within these national groups to heighten the fight against the Walter-McCarran Law. Because of the extensive harassment of the national groups by the FBI, the great number of people that come to the festival is of great significance. The attendance at this festival of some 2,500 people who witness the program of the committee is a real show of strength. The involvement of several hundred people in its organization ties the L. A. Committee to people's organizations. A feature of this festival, which cannot be considered minor, is the money (approximately \$4,000) realized from this festival.

B. Testimonial dinner for attorneys was attended by 853 people last year, whose organizations paid \$25 per plate. Here, too, the program of the L. A. Committee is presented and its influence demonstrated.

C. Financial Campaign: This year for the first time, a two-month financial campaign was inaugurated. The campaign was made necessary by the tremendous expanding responsibilities for the L. A. Committee. The goal was set for \$20,000 and 70% was raised which is a remarkable achievement.

D. Delegation to Washington, D. C.: Mrs. Consuelo Espinoza, elected delegate to Washington Pilgrimage took with her about 5,000 signatures on petitions for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and 1,000 signatures on petition from Santa Ana in defense of her husband, Elias Espinoza. The L. A. Committee distributed at this time 15,000 brochures on Espinoza in English and Spanish. Mrs. Espinoza toured the entire Southern California on her return from Washington, D. C. She spoke to 25-30 meetings and was especially helpful in reaching the Mexican community.

Special activities include mass meetings, delegations to the Immigration Service, picket lines, etc. Highlighted among these activities was Abner Green's visit (a banquet in his honor attended by 800 people) and the visit of Chris Men-salves.¹

¹ Appeared as a witness before the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization at its hearings in San Francisco, Calif., on October 14, 1952.

In her report, Mrs. Chernin, also outlined the organizational structure of the Los Angeles committee. "The committee functions through the following subcommittees," she stated:

A. Defense Committees:

(1) Area Defense Committees—Orange Co. Harbor, Etc.

(2) Nationality Defense Committees—Armenian, Korean, etc.

(3) Individual (Deportee) Defense Committees—Frank Spector, Rose Spector, etc.

B. Standing Committees:

(1) Deportees

(2) Ways and Means

(3) Finance

(4) Trade Union

(5) Publicity and Cultural

C. Service Committees:

(1) Bail Fund—outstanding bail about \$168,000

(2) Legal Panel—23 attorneys

D. The policymaking body is a council which meets once a month, representing supporting organizations.

E. Enlarged staff meets biweekly to carry council decision.

F. Quarterly meetings composed of sponsors, officers, delegates of other organizations to review the work and program of this committee. The quarterly meeting will be held on my return.

Mrs. Chernin noted that the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is "not a membership organization," and comprised only the officers, administrative staff, and sponsors.

In a souvenir journal, published on the occasion of the Fourth Annual Conference "To repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims" on February 28, 1954, the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born summarized its growth as follows:

In less than 4 years the Committee has grown from a mere handful of deportees operating on their own behalf, as a subcommittee of the Civil Rights Congress, to a large, independent organization widely supported, staffed, and equipped for a substantial fight on behalf of the mounting number of cases of deportation and denaturalization for political reasons.

At the Fifth Annual Conference of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in March 1955, Mrs. Chernin reported that a total of 130 Walter-McCarran "victims" are being defended in the courts and the public arena.

A year later at the sixth annual conference on April 7, 1956, Esther Shandler, a member of the legal panel of the Los Angeles committee reported that the panel was, itself, handling 78 separate deportation cases. (Mrs. Shandler was identified as a member of the Communist Party. She invoked the fifth amendment on questions concerning her membership in the party when she appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities.)

At the same time Joseph Klein, treasurer of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, announced that approximately \$36,000 had been raised by the Los Angeles committee in 1955 and the goal had been raised to \$50,000 for 1956.

An insight into the finances of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born appeared in a handbill issued in connection with a drive to raise \$25,000 for deportee bail. "Over \$200,000," it stated, "is tied up in bail bonds." The handbill also presented a survey of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born current program:

We Organize Conferences

Mobilizing our supporters in organizations, as well as individuals, to appraise past work and to advance a new Program of Action and a supporting Budget for the Future work.

We Hold Large Annual Affairs

Such as the June Festival of Nationalities and the Fall Testimonial Dinner honoring Our Fighting Attorneys.

We Are Planning Many Concerts

Dance recitals, literary readings for coming months, stressing the rich contributions made to U. S. culture by the foreign born.

Committees affiliated with the Los Angeles committee, have been identified as follows:

Harbor Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Needle Trades Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law

Ethel Linn Defense Committee for the Repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act

East Side Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Friends and Neighbors of David Hyun.

Korean-American Deportees Defense Committee
Peoples' Defense Committee.

Orange County Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Valley Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Bay Cities Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Scandinavian-American Defense Committee

Vart Galalian Committee

Petros Lezos Defense Committee

Friends of Diamond Kimm

Rose Chernin Defense Committee

Frank Spector Defense Committee

Committee to Save the Life of John Juhn

Rose Spector Defense Committee

Committee to Defend Mike Daniels

Adolph Larson-Ruby Hynes Defense Committee

Rose Chernin served as the operating head of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born since the time of its organization. Other officers and executives of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born at the time of the hearings of the Com-

mittee on Un-American Activities were: Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, chairman; Stanley Moffatt,¹ Mrs. Dorothy N. Marshall, Rev. Charles H. Davis, Hugh MacBeth, Sr., Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, cochairmen; Joseph Klein, treasurer; Josefina Yanez, secretary.

The administrative board of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, as of July 5, 1955, included John Uhrin, Roy Lundt, and Petros Lezos. Uhrin was identified as a member of the Communist Party and invoked the fifth amendment when questioned by the Committee on Un-American Activities. Lezos has been ordered deported for having entered the United States illegally.

Other persons holding positions in the Los Angeles committee at various times were: Miriam Shalit, assistant secretary; Leonard Ludel, chairman of the legislative committee; Anne Perpich and Mary H. Hyun, administrative secretaries; Delphine Murphy Smith, executive secretary; John Porter; chairman of the legal panel; Irene Terrazas, immigration aid director, and Noum Light and Mary H. Hyun, who preceded Joseph Klein in the position of treasurer.

Rose Chernin, Anne Perpich, John Porter, Delphine Murphy Smith, and Noum Light have all been publicly identified as members of the Communist Party; all except Light appeared as witnesses before the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1956 and invoked the fifth amendment when asked about Communist Party membership. Yanez, Ludel, and Terrazas also invoked the fifth amendment when witnesses in the committee's political subversion hearings.

During a brief period following the arrest of Rose Chernin for conspiring to advocate and teach the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, the position of executive director was held by Lillian Doran. She was identified as a Communist but refused to answer questions when called as a witness in the political subversion hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Sponsors of the Los Angeles group were:

Jacob Aspiz
 Jerry C. Athans
 Martin Borad, M. D.
 Betty Chesley
 Dr. P. Price Cobbs
 Ralph Cuaron
 Morton Dimondstein
 Mary Legun Drazick
 Sarah Dorner
 Pearl Fagelson
 Charles Gladstone
 Sanford Goldner
 Morris Goodman
 Mary Galloway
 Howard Goddard
 Wilbur Z. Gordon, M. D.
 Hugh Hardyman
 Sakae Ishihara

Grover Johnson
 Raphael Konigsberg
 John Howard Lawson
 Paul Major
 Richard Myers
 Elsa Peters Morse
 Bertha C. Reynolds
 Anne Rosen
 Aaron Rothblatt
 Norman E. Sayen
 Rev. Harold E. Schmidt
 Max H. Schoen, D. D. S.
 Art Takei
 Mauricio Terrazas
 Judge Edward P. Totten
 Frank Wilkinson
 Cone C. Young
 Rito G. Valencia

¹Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

Charles Gladstone, Sanford Goldner, Morris Goodman, Raphael Konigsburg, John Howard Lawson, one of the Hollywood 10; Max H. Schoen, Frank Wilkinson, and Cone C. Young, have all been publicly identified as members of the Communist Party. Gladstone, Goldner, Goodman, Wilkinson, and Young invoked the fifth amendment during the committee's hearings on political subversion. Konigsberg, Schoen, and Lawson had refused to answer questions in previous committee hearings.

Anita Schneider, a former undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, gave the Committee on Un-American Activities a detailed description of how the Communist Party attempted to set up a branch of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in the San Diego, Calif. area. Abner Green, she said, came to San Diego in October 1952, and addressed a meeting of the International Workers Order. Mrs. Schneider testified that she knew Abner Green as a "hard-core member of the Communist Party."

Mr. ARENS. I should like to ask you if at any time during your experience in the Communist Party as an undercover agent at the behest of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, did you have any contact with Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Yes, I did.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us about that in your own words.

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. I remember that he spoke for a meeting of the International Workers Organization in San Diego in October 1952.

He came to San Diego in order to start a Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in that area.

Mr. ARENS. Do you recall what he said and what his proposals were?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. He described the work for the protection of foreign born in San Diego. We have a large Mexican population. He emphasized the need particularly of the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born there. And it appealed to people who were attending the meeting to start such a committee.

Mr. ARENS. It is almost like asking if the sun ever shines in California for me to ask you if Abner Green is a hard-core member of the Communist Party.

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Yes, he is.

Mr. ARENS. And you knew him as such?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. What happened with reference to the proposal of Comrade Green, for a branch of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in San Diego?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. The local Communist Party members really wanted to start such a committee. It was discussed at our Communist club meetings, at my own Communist club meeting which was composed of Celia Shermis, the head of the Communist Party in San Diego, Verna Langer, the treasurer at that time, and myself. We discussed this.

Mr. ARENS. Would you pause so we are sure we have the names clear in the record. And give us the names again, please.

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Certainly. Celia Shermis, who was the head of the Communist Party in San Diego at that time. And Verna Langer, who was treasurer, I believe, at that time. They were also members of my Communist club group. We discussed starting such a committee at great length, but it was decided that, because of the small number of Communist Party members in San Diego that we already had as many front organizations as we should, as we could support.

It was decided to carry on the work as a committee of the Civil Rights Congress instead.

Mr. ARENS. Was it to be a subcommittee within the Civil Rights Congress?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And was the Civil Rights Congress of San Diego controlled by the Communist conspiracy?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Yes, it was.

Mr. ARENS. What was the purpose of the formation of this subcommittee as it was evolved by the Communist conspiracy in San Diego?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. The Communist Party at that time was admitting its shortcomings in this particular field. It had neglected to warn members and require members to take out citizenship papers before this act passed, before the Walter-McCarran Act was passed. (P. 6723.)

Mrs. Schneider testified further about the role in the Communist Party's political subversion campaign played by attorney John Porter, who represented a number of witnesses subpoenaed before the Committee on Un-American Activities in Los Angeles, and whose obstreperous conduct made necessary his ejection from the hearing room.

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. John Porter and I had several telephone conversations in the fall of 1951 about the possible deportation of one Communist Party member in San Diego named Carmen Edwards.

He asked me to interview her. She had been taken to the local naturalization and immigration office, and questioned.

He asked me to find out as much as I could from her about what they had asked her, submit a report to him through local party channels. This was done.

Mr. DOYLE. You mean that you as a Communist were asked by this John Porter to make a report to him through Communist Party channels?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. That is correct. It was to be submitted to Miriam Starcevic, who was the Communist Party organizer in charge of the Civil Rights Congress in San Diego.

Mr. DOYLE. Then, by his express direction, as I understand it, you were to report to him through the Communist Party machine in San Diego and not directly to him. Is that correct?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. That is correct. The first suggestion was that I should bring it to Los Angeles, bring that report to Los Angeles directly to Mr. Porter. But, since Miriam Starcevic, the Communist Party organizer, was coming up to get her directions in Los Angeles, it was submitted through her.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have any recollection of any public sessions of the Civil Rights Congress in which Comrade Porter spoke?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Yes. In the late fall of 1954 John Porter came to San Diego to speak at the Civil Rights Congress, primarily against the Brownell-Butler bill. Also against the McCarran-Walter Act.

Mr. ARENS. The Brownell-Butler bill is the bill which was enacted into law and became the Communist Control Act of 1954. Is that correct?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. That is correct.

Mr. ARENS. That was an anti-Communist piece of legislation, was it not?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Yes, sir. (P. 6724.)

Mrs. Schneider testified further:

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Arens, before we go on, I forgot a couple of more points about John Porter that might be of interest, if you don't plan on coming back to it. On one occasion also Celia Shermis, who was the head of the Communist Party in San Diego——

Mr. ARENS. Spell her name, please.

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. S-h-e-r-m-i-s—brought me to Los Angeles with her. She was coming on an errand for the Communist Party to consult with John Porter at his offices here in Los Angeles. I came with her at that time and was introduced to Mr. Porter, although I wasn't present during the discussion. Also my husband is in the Navy. The Communist Party thought that he might be given a dishonorable or security discharge at any time. I was given instructions——

Mr. ARENS. Was all that during the time you were in the Party?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And the authorities didn't know you were serving your Government as an undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. That is correct.

Mr. ARENS. Proceed.

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. I was given instructions that Mr. Porter was to be the attorney that I consult immediately. In fact, I should bring my husband to Los Angeles and prepare for that so that we wouldn't be caught by surprise. (P. 6726.)

Mrs. Schneider's testimony illustrated the far-reaching concern of the Communist Party with the security provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Mr. ARENS. Was the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act the subject of discussion in the legislative

program of the Communist cells with which you were connected?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Yes, it was.

Mr. ARENS. And what was the tenor of the discussion with reference to the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. We were instructed in our Communist cells to do everything possible that could be done to oppose this act, to repeal—urge its repeal.

Mr. ARENS. Why would the Communist Party be against the Walter-McCarran Act?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Well, it opposes everything that communism stands for.

Mr. ARENS. Is it because the Communist Party can't get its agents into the country quite as easily?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. That is very true.

Mr. ARENS. And is it also because under the Walter-McCarran Act they have instituted around nine or ten thousand investigations looking toward denaturalization of Communists who have obtained citizenship in the United States?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Yes. (P. 6725.)

Mrs. Schneider testified that the propaganda material of the American Committee was distributed through Communist Party channels. In addition, she said Communist Party members were required to circulate petitions, distribute leaflets, and write and telegraph the Government to urge repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act.

Mrs. Schneider described these activities as "routine Communist Party organization." She displayed two post cards, one addressed to the Attorney General asking for release on bail of Martin Young, and administrative bail to Miriam Stevenson, David Hyun, Frank Carlson, and Harry Carlisle, the Communist "Terminal Island Four" whom the Government was seeking to deport:

* * * We were told to have outsiders sign these cards which had been put out by the Communist Party, and for us to mail them ourselves to make sure that they were mailed and not just stuck in a wastebasket. Mailed to, for example, Attorney General McGranery, to the Government. (P. 6736.)

* * * * *

Mr. ARENS. We have been told by the conspiracy they can have 50,000 letters in the capital on any subject under the sun in 72 hours. Is that an overstatement, Mrs. Schneider?

Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Not at all. (P. 6737.)

Mrs. Schneider said that Communist Party members were given a large number of the cards and encouraged to distribute them for signature by non-Communists.

We were ordered to do the same thing with letters—to prepare letters on these subjects beforehand and get outsiders to sign them and then we would mail them. (P. 6736.)

Other material on immigration, Mrs. Schneider declared, was distributed through the Civil Rights Congress, which in turn was "completely" controlled by the Communist Party.

The Communist Party and the Civil Rights Congress were two of the principal channels of distribution for the propaganda material of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Mrs. Schneider declared that she had never known of a single case in which the Communist Party sought to prevent the deportation of aliens or intervened in behalf of aliens who were not Communists.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Closely affiliated with the Los Angeles committee is the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born¹ with headquarters in San Francisco. The executive secretary was Mrs. Grace Partridge,² a former member of the State central committee of the Communist Party of California.

Chairman of the organization, during the period 1952 to 1955 was William Heikkila. In a petition for naturalization filed in 1945, Heikkila admitted membership in the Communist Party.

Another person active in the activities of the North California Committee, was Aubrey Grossman, onetime educational director of the Communist Party of San Francisco, and a teacher at the Communist-controlled California Labor School. Mrs. Partridge, Heikkila, and Grossman all invoked the fifth amendment in appearances before the Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco in December 1956.

In a report to the National Defense Committee conference in New York in June 1955, Abner Green noted that the Northern California Committee did not even have sponsors.

Two auxiliaries of the Northern California Committee were the East Bay Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Vacaville Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Mrs. Clair Aderer Jensen, an identified member of the Communist Party, invoked the fifth amendment when asked by the Committee on Un-American Activities whether she was secretary of the East Bay Committee.

THE MIDWEST

Ranking on the same level of importance as the Los Angeles organization were the Midwest and the Michigan committees.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was established in 1947 in Chicago at a conference "for the protection of foreign-born." The Lamp reported that representatives of 63 organizations in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin participated in the conference.

Officers elected were Pearl Hart, chairman; Joseph Poskonka, treasurer; and Tillie Carle Rogers, executive secretary. (The informa-

¹ Another organization of the same name was established in 1940 and passed out of existence at an unknown date prior to the organization of the present Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The Board of the 1940 organization included William Heikkila and the following individuals: Carey McWilliams, George G. Olshausen, Rev. A. Lowther, Louise R. Bransten, Estolv E. Ward, Henry Schmidt, Mrs. Thelma Johnson, Pat Megino, Kenneth Y. Fung, E. Iyana, Felix Rodriguez, A. J. Nicholas, Kamini Gupta, Mrs. Sidney Kahn, Annie C. Watson, Ignacio Castellan, Ottorino Ronchi, Grace McKay, Jahn (sic) Vallas, Rene Battaglini, Wendell Phillips, Joan Omura, and Sarah Jenkins.

² Appeared as a witness before the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization at its hearings in San Francisco, Calif., on October 14, 1952.

tion available to the committee shows that the position of executive secretary was held subsequently by Mildred Treffman and Lillian Goodman, and from October 1953 until March 1956 by Nathan Caldwell, Jr.) At a banquet on March 19, 1956, Ruth Heit, previously administrative secretary of the New York committee, was introduced as the new executive secretary. Dr. A. J. Carlson¹ and the Reverend William T. Baird were listed as cochairmen, and Pearl M. Hart as counsel.

Tillie Carle Rogers and Nathan Caldwell, Jr., were identified as members of the Communist Party by Anzelm Czarowski at the hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities in Chicago in December 1956. A bulletin of the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York in the fall of 1951 lists a course in Yiddish being taught by Ruth Heit. (See exhibit 387.) Caldwell, Mrs. Rogers, and Ruth Heit invoked the fifth amendment when questioned about Communist Party membership. Mrs. Heit took refuge in the fifth amendment when asked whether it was not true that she formerly lived in New York and was sent to Chicago by the Communist Party to direct the work of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. (P. 6590.)

Czarowski, who had served the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an undercover agent in the Communist Party in Illinois, testified that the Midwest Committee was an "interlocking entity" of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Mr. ARENS. Are you in a position to tell the Committee on Un-American Activities whether or not the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was controlled, lock, stock, and barrel, by the Communist conspiracy?

Mr. CZAROWSKI. From all the activities that I took part in, I find that it was all one organization controlled by the American Committee.

Mr. ARENS. By the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born?

Mr. CZAROWSKI. For the protection of foreign-born.

Mr. ARENS. Which, in turn, has been cited repeatedly as a Communist-controlled organization?

Mr. CZAROWSKI. Yes, sir. (P. 6569.)

Czarowski told the Committee on Un-American Activities that the Communist Party had assigned him to work with the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born as one of his regular duties in the Communist conspiratorial operations in the Chicago area. Czarowski testified that one of the persons influential in the Communist political subversion campaign in Chicago was James Keller. When Keller was later threatened with deportation, the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born established a special organization for his defense, the James Keller Defense Committee.

Among the most active of the affiliate organizations in the Chicago area was the Andrulis Defense Committee, organized to block deportation of Vincent Andrulis, editor of the Communist Lithuanian-language newspaper Vilnis, which represents among the most important of all Communist publications in the United States. Its

¹ Signed a statement incorporated in the printed record of the hearings of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

circulation exceeds that of the Daily Worker. The Andrulis Defense Committee held several mass meetings in Chicago and in Detroit, according to the Lamp of January-February-March 1950. Closely allied with this was the Lithuanian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, established at a national conference in Chicago on March 12, 1950, by delegates representing more than 11,000 Lithuanian-Americans (The Lamp April-May 1950).

Other Midwest Committee affiliates in the Chicago area were—

Vincent Andrulis Defense Committee
 Lithuanian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Lithuanian Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Lithuanian National Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Marie Kratochvil Defense Committee
 Czechoslovak Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Chicago Greek Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Italian Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Russian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Ukrainian Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Chicago Jewish Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Moses Resnikoff Defense Committee
 Irwin Franklin Defense Committee
 James Keller Defense Committee
 Frances Vivian Defense Committee
 Joe Weber Defense Committee
 Women's Committee to Free Katherine Hyndman
 Chicago Labor Defense Committee

The efforts of the Committee on Un-American Activities to expose the Chicago organization touched a sensitive nerve. On the eve of the committee's visit, the Midwest Committee leaders attempted to organize a program calculated to disrupt the congressional inquiry. Sympathetic organizations were urged to—

1. Pass a resolution characterizing the Committee's visit and its purpose, as shown in the "production" subpoena, as: a) clearly violating the First Amendment; b) violating the limits of Congressional authority under which it operates; c) as an attempt to smear and sidetrack the growing movement to demand revision of the McCarran-Walter Law in the 85th Congress.

2. Pass a new resolution, or re-affirm an earlier one calling for revision of the McCarran-Walter Law by the 85th Congress. (This may be combined with #1 above.)

3. Encourage public attendance at the Committee hearings—Dec. 3rd & 4th, 10 A. M., Room 209, Federal Bldg., corner Clark & Monroe Sts., Chicago.

4. Elect a delegation to present Congressman Walter with your resolution on the mornings of Dec. 3 & 4.

5. Ask those of your members who belong to the organizations to initiate similar action, if possible, in those organizations.

6. Send copies of your resolution to Rep. Walter; also to the Congressman from the area in which your organization

functions and your members live. Presentation to local representatives would most effectively be done by an organizational delegation.

7. Reach the County and Chicago leaders of both Democrats and Republican parties (which, in their election platforms called for McCarran-Walter Law revision) by a delegation visit, resolution and/or letter. Demand they speak up in opposition to the Committee's apparent effort to "scare off" the opposition to that law.

8. Publicize, via press release and letters to newspapers and your organization's bulletin, the action taken.

The character of the Midwest Committee activities can be assessed by reference to the Bill of Rights conference banquet held under its auspices at the Hamilton Hotel in Chicago on March 3, 1951. Approximately 420 attended the \$5 plate dinner. Among the speakers were: Boris Steinberg, a functionary of the Progressive Party; Harry Bridges, head of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; Vincent Hallinan, California attorney; David Jenkins, executive secretary of the California Labor School; Vacles Miniberger, editor of the Czechoslovak language newspaper "Svernest"; Helen Wright, dean of the school of social service administration at the University of Chicago; Oscar Dennis, president of local 735 of the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union; and James Keller, an instructor at the Chicago Workers School.

The conference adopted an extensive program:

RECOGNITION OF MARCH AS "FIGHT DEPORTATION MONTH"

Special meetings called by all organizations and groups around deportations with special emphasis upon speakers and entertainment to illustrate the effects of the Justice Department's deportation hysteria on both noncitizens and citizens alike.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will supply speakers and aid in programing upon request. Either call or write Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 431 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill. Telephone Webster 9-7752.

March 10-25

A concerted campaign to send families of Midwest deportees to Washington to protest the star-chamber hearings, illegal arrests and the unconstitutional denial of bail as well as the general persecution of the foreign born.

March 26

A press conference held with invitations sent the metropolitan press, foreign language, labor, church, community and civic newspapers and publications. Families of the deportees—especially those going to Washington should be present to be interviewed by the press as well as a few prominent members of the community, national group or defense committee.

On the day of departure, the press should be informed and a delegation organized to go to the railroad station and/or airport with the families.

March 27-28

Families of the deportees to meet in Washington to protest to the President, Attorney General, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and other government officials. Full particulars to be given before departure.

March 29-31

The weekend of the families return to be utilized for meetings and parties where reports on the Washington visit can be made and plans for continued activity drawn up.

Additional activities

1. Mass protests in the form of letters, wires, postcards to the President, Attorney General, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and other government officials, demanding the immediate release of the five deportees yet in prison denied bail.

2. Similar steps protesting the McCarran Law deportation drive underway and demanding a halt to the persecutions of the foreign born.

3. Wide, well-planned distribution of pamphlets around local cases, national cases and the sale and distribution of recent pamphlets issued by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born with emphasis on the pamphlet "The Deportation Drive Vs. The Bill of Rights," written by Abner Green.

4. Integration of the Negro communities in the fight against deportations by involving church and community leaders in meetings around all cases and especially around the case of Ferdinand Smith and Claudia Jones.

5. Development of special programs and activities to involve youth in the fight against deportations. A program to be drawn up by the Midwest Committee and submitted to all groups.

6. Involving trade unions in the fighting of deportations by asking their participation in all activities and their special emphasis on cases from their own unions whether local or not.

7. Election of two delegates to join with women from over the country, demanding the Attorney General and Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization that deportation proceedings against the 28 women be cancelled. The delegation sponsored by the National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans.

MICHIGAN

Closely allied with the Midwest committee was the Michigan committee with headquarters in Detroit. Documents available to the Committee on Un-American Activities and testimony obtained in its hearings on political subversion show that a total of 80 separate

organizations functioned in Michigan as affiliates of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The major ones were:

Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Detroit)
 Detroit Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Greek-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 (Detroit; same address as Michigan CPFB)
 Greek-American Defense Committee
 Italian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 American-Polish Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Polish-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Bulgarian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign
 Born
 Albanian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign
 Born
 Romanian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign
 Born
 Lithuanian National Committee for Protection of Foreign
 Stella Brown Defense Committee
 Peggy Wellman Defense Committee
 Stanley Nowak Defense Committee
 Gus Polites Defense Committee (Dearborn)
 Larry Davis Defense Committee
 William Allan Defense Committee
 Committee in Defense of Henry Podolski
 Gosman-Fabian Defense Committee
 Michigan Chapter of National Women's Appeal

The establishment of the Michigan committee was announced officially in the *Lamp* of February-March 1950. However, the organization appears to have existed several months earlier: the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was represented at the annual conference of the American committee in December 1949.

Documents in possession of the Committee on Un-American Activities list Mignon Peggy Wellman as president, Saul Grossman,¹ executive secretary, and the Reverend Paul Allured, Rev. Charles Hill, and Prof. C. L. Meader as honorary cochairman. Mrs. Wellman was identified as a Communist by Stephen Schemanske at the hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities in Chicago in December 1956.

Saul Grossman was identified as a Communist Party member by Mr. Schemanske and by two other witnesses. Mrs. Wellman, Grossman, and Hill all invoked the fifth amendment when asked about Communist Party membership during their appearances before the Committee on Un-American Activities in Chicago.

(The Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was the successor to a Detroit Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Grossman invoked the fifth amendment when asked whether this was true. The *Lamp* of January 1950 announced that the Detroit Committee "organized in November held a very successful picket line before the Immigration and Naturalization Service during the Anna Ganley deportation hearings." Prior to the establishment of these groups, Communist Party activity among the foreign born was con-

¹ Appeared as a witness before the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization at its hearings in Detroit, Mich., on October 7, 1952.

ducted by the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan of which Grossman was executive secretary.)

The Greek-American Defense Committee, the Greek-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and the Italian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born shared headquarters at various times with the Michigan Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. The American-Polish Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born grew out of the Committee for the Defense of Henry Podolski, whose president was former State senator, Stanley Nowak. The American-Polish Committee was established on May 9, 1950, with Leo Krzycki as chairman. It prepared a special folder in the Polish language on the denaturalization provisions of the Walter-McCarran law. Still active in the American-Polish Committee was Nowak, himself under order of denaturalization for his Communist Party activity. Nowak invoked the fifth amendment when asked about Communist Party membership, and his work with the foreign born organizations when he appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities during hearings on political subversion in Chicago in November 1956.

In addition, Peggy Wellman herself had a defense committee of her own to prevent her deportation, and the deportation of her husband, Saul, secretary of the Communist Party of Michigan, who had been convicted in the Michigan Smith Act trials. The Peggy Wellman Defense Committee had the same address and room number as the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. When asked whether the Peggy Wellman committee had been created by the "Communist conspiracy", Saul Grossman invoked the fifth amendment.

Grossman gave the same answer when asked whether the Stanley Nowak Defense Committee was created by the Communist conspiracy in Michigan as a subsidiary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The Nowak defense committee published a highly colored version of the proceedings against Nowak entitled "The Strange Trial of Stanley Nowak" which, in turn, was advertised for distribution by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

In his report to the National Conference of Defense Committees in New York in 1955, Abner Green stated that "perhaps the most significant contributions were made by the Fred Williams Defense Committee of Detroit, which effectively organized protests and settlement in the UAW-CIO locals and whose work was instrumental in securing labor participation in the fight against the Walter-McCarran law; and the Committee to Defend Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kwak in New York, which reached many thousands of individuals and organizations with the message of the deportation fight."

Saul Grossman invoked the fifth amendment when asked whether the Fred Williams Defense Committee was created by the Communist conspiracy in Michigan as an entity of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. (P. 6741.)

A letterhead of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, dated October 17, 1951, identifies Emmett McCormick as chairman of the trade union committee of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. McCormick was identified as a member of the Communist Party by Stephen Schemanske, a former member of the Communist Party for some 14 years. A letterhead of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, dated Decem-

ber 6, 1952, was signed by Margaret Radulovich Fishman for the Provisional Committee for Youth Participation. Although identified as a Communist Party member by Schemanske, Mrs. Fishman invoked the fifth amendment when asked about Communist Party membership by the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Stephen Schemanske, who was secretary and treasurer of the Young Communist League in 1942 and 1943, and press director of the Communist Party in Detroit, provided the Committee on Un-American Activities with significant details about the operation of the Communist Party and its organizations for foreign-born in Michigan.

Schemanske testified that while he was a member of the district circulation committee of the Michigan edition of *The Worker*, he was responsible for the distribution of Communist Party periodicals in Detroit, Dearborn, and neighboring areas. He testified that he was required, on numerous occasions, to deliver material of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to his various "drops." The Michigan Worker's Circulation Committee, he said, was utilized often for circulation of Communist Party and front material. Schemanske testified at length about the close relationship between the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Communist Party itself. For example, he told the Committee on Un-American Activities, persons whose citizenship status was jeopardized through Party membership were requested to discontinue open party activities and join front organizations such as the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Michigan Civil Rights Congress. As evidence of the Communist Party role in the political subversion campaign, Schemanske cited a "work plan" which he said was adopted at a conference of Communist clubs in the 16th Congressional District of Michigan. The document directs party members to activate themselves in party front organizations, such as the Michigan Civil Rights Congress and the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born:

The 16th Congressional District is made up of many large nationalities. A great percentage of these people are foreign born.

There have been several arrests and many threats of deportation against militant, progressive elements among these nationality groups and foreign born. This is part of a national pattern of terrorization and intimidation conducted by the Government and reactionary groups. This policy of the Government flows from the general policy of American imperialism, i. e., preparing for a war of world conquest and domination. The outlook is for even sharper and more direct attacks against the foreignborn.

Therefore, a more effective relationship must be established between the national group organizations, the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Civil Rights Congress.

The growing influx of so-called displaced persons and their organized participation in Fascist-like demonstrations against progressive organizations of foreign born and signs of Tito influences penetrating liberal and progressive nationality groups make it necessary of the incoming section committee

to work out with our national group comrades such activities as will strengthen our fight against these Fascist sources.

Another document adduced by Mr. Schemanske, a bulletin of the educational department of the Michigan State Committee of the Communist Party, reported that by April 1950 some 80 organizations had been formed in Michigan to conduct the Communist attack upon the Immigration and Nationality Act (see exhibit 324):

Mr. ARENS. Those are 80 organizations within the State of Michigan formed for the purpose of destroying what law?

Mr. SCHEMANSKE. The Walter-McCarran Act.

Mr. ARENS. That is just on the one act?

Mr. SCHEMANSKE. That is right.

Mr. ARENS. That does not encompass organizations formed for the purpose of destroying other acts. Is that correct?

Mr. SCHEMANSKE. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. ARENS. How many organizations does that document indicate were formed in the State of Michigan for the purpose of undermining the one law, the McCarran-Walter Act, formed by the Communist Party, I should say?

Mr. SCHEMANSKE. It says 80 organizations.

Mr. ARENS. Can you, on the basis of your personal experience in the Communist Party as an undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, identify some of these organizations which were created by the conspiracy?

Mr. SCHEMANSKE. Various committees and organizations were being formed in defense of Communist Party members. Some of these organizations were brought out this morning at this morning's hearings for the defense of certain people. The majority of these people, to my knowledge, were members of the Communist Party.

I also have here a document on a letterhead of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which is signed by Emmett McCormick, M-c-C-o-r-m-i-c-k, chairman, for the trade-union committee of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. (See exhibit 325.)

Mr. ARENS. That would be a subsidiary organization to the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born?

Mr. SCHEMANSKE. Of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

As the situation demanded, organizations were formed to meet that specific situation.

Mr. ARENS. Was the Communist Party of Michigan, during your experience in that apparatus, organized into nationality groups?

Mr. SCHEMANSKE. Yes, it was.

Mr. ARENS. Were the nationality groups important to the financial structure of the Communist Party in Michigan?

Mr. SCHEMANSKE. Yes, they were regarded as one of the most important and best fund-raising groups within the Communist Party.

I submit documents dealing with the raising of funds by the Communist Party, including nationality groups, which I have here.

Mr. ARENS. I have in my hand now, Mr. Schemanske, a number of documents which have been already identified on this record pertaining to fund drives of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in which very substantial amounts are set up as quotas for each of about, I would estimate, 3 or 4 dozen of the nationality groups in Michigan. And the aggregate amounts, according to these documents, which were being solicited were in the twenty thousands of dollars.

Could you kindly look at those documents as Mr. Appell hands them to you and observe there the quotas assigned for nationality groups by the breakdown of Armenian-Americans, Greek-Americans, Italian-Americans, and the like, and tell this committee what was the relationship between these some three dozen nationality group organizations and the Michigan Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. (See exhibits 326 and 327.)

(The witness examines documents.)

Mr. SCHEMANSKE. To my knowledge, the Communist Party had members within these nationality groups assigned to work with the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. I believe that these documents provide interesting proof of this point. [Hands documents to counsel.]

Mr. ARENS. In other words, these were Communists who had penetrated the nationality groups as a liaison between such groups and the Michigan Committee for Protection for Foreign Born?

Mr. SCHEMANSKE. And the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Mr. ARENS. Were these groups, these nationality groups created by the conspiratorial apparatus to support the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born as set forth in the Communist Party document which you have previously exhibited to the committee?

Mr. SCHEMANSKE. To my knowledge, the 80 organizations listed by the Communist Party were never openly identified. On the basis of my membership in the Communist Party, it is evident that this list would represent a part of these organizations.

The Communist Party "Work Plan" cited by Mr. Schemanske set forth a detailed program for the campaign against the Walter-Mc-Carran Act.

MICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

2033 Park Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan

MEMORANDUM—CAMPAIGN TO REPEAL THE WALTER-M'CARRAN
LAW

The immediate objectives of the campaign are to bring about the introduction of a bill in the U. S. Senate, which has already held hearings on the law, and to pass the Anfuso resolution, H. R. 501.

The following program was adopted in January 1956:

(1) Influence Congress through (a) Delegations, (b) letter-writing, (c) resolutions.

(2) Issue a basic piece of literature. Distribute widely.

(3) Concentrate on involving labor unions and their membership.

(4) Contact local political clubs, Democrats and Republicans to include issue in local programs.

(5) Seek resolutions by State Conventions of Democratic and Republican Parties.

(6) Establish lobbies at State Conventions of Democratic and Republican Parties.

(7) Attend statewide labor conferences and conventions.

(8) Stimulate parallel movements in other organizations.

(9) Establish special "Committees to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Act" in every national group community. Issue piece of material in own language or distribute the general piece. Contact other organizations and leading individuals in the community. Popularize activities in the press. Organize letter-writing campaigns and delegations to Congressmen.

Activities to repeal the Walter-McCarran Act by special committee of five people:

1. 10,000 copies of the folder "Why the Walter-McCarran Act Should be Repealed" have been printed.

2. Lobbying was carried out at UAW-FEP Conference in Grand Rapids on January 13-15 which attracted 800 delegates. Folders were distributed.

3. Similar activities were carried out at a statewide PAC Conference in Lansing on January 20-21.

4. Folders were distributed at GOP meetings on February 5 organized on a congressional district basis to build a PAC precinct organization. Meetings were attended by 1,200.

5. Folders were mailed to 200 UAW presidents and officers in Wayne County by the Fred Williams Defense Committee.

6. Every UAW local union meeting is being systematically covered with folders. Each individual defense committee (Fred Williams, Stanley Nowak, etc.) is assigned at least one meeting a week. The objective is to reach the most active trade unionists.

7. 1,500 folders are being mailed to precinct delegates to the Democratic Party with a cover letter urging support for Governors Williams' call for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

8. Ministers listed in the Church Directory are being mailed the folder with a cover letter signed by our cochairmen suggesting it for discussion in committees and other congregational groups as well as for mention in sermons.

9. Five UAW presidents have mailed a letter to all UAW locals in the area calling for followup action on the resolution adopted at the 15th UAW Convention.

10. Local 208 UAW adopted a resolution which is being forwarded to all other locals asking for similar action.

Schemanske recalled that at an organizational meeting of the Dearborn section of the Communist Party in Detroit in 1950, Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, distributed tickets for a cultural festival sponsored by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Michigan Civil Rights Congress. Schemanske quoted Grossman as stating that 50 percent of the proceeds would be turned over to the Communist Party for use in the defense of the 11 Communist leaders who had been convicted for violation of the Smith Act. The other 50 percent was to be used for the activities of the Civil Rights Congress and the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in their campaign against deportations.

MINNESOTA

A third organization operating in the Midwest area was the Minnesota Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, established on May 21, 1952. The Lamp (June-July 1952) announced that representatives of defense committees meeting in Minneapolis voted to establish a "provisional" Minnesota Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the immediate purpose of which was to defend Peter Warhol, Charles Rowoldt, and Harry Roast.

Mrs. Alma Foley¹ was secretary. (The Daily Worker of 1934 listed Alma Foley as a Communist Party candidate for the school board in Duluth, Minn.)

Other officers of the Minnesota committee were identified on investigation by the Committee on Un-American Activities as Andrew Roine and Lucille Bartlett, cochairmen, and Alma Erikson, treasurer.

Lucille Bartlett, Alma Erikson, and Alma Foley invoked the fifth amendment when questioned about Communist Party membership.

In his report to the American Committee National Conference in New York in December 1954, Abner Green credited the Minnesota committee with "another important victory * * * in the fight for return of bail in deportation cases."

Other ACPFB agencies in Minnesota were the Joint Defense Committee, whose address at 2290 County Road J, Minneapolis, was the same as the residence of Alma Foley; and the Minneapolis Joint Committee Against Deportation.

¹ Appeared as a witness before the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization at its hearings in St. Paul, Minn., on October 10, 1952.

In addition, The Lamp, February–March 1950, reported that two special “defense committees” had been established in Minnesota: The Otto Skog Defense Committee and the Charles Rowoldt Defense Committee. A third individual deportee defense committee in the Minnesota area was the Peter Warhol Defense Committee.

Another activity of the Minnesota organization was a Minnesota State Conference To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend its Victims, held in Minneapolis on June 20, 1954—The Lamp, May–June 1954.

PENNSYLVANIA

Responsibility for the execution of the Communist political subversion campaign in western Pennsylvania was divided among four groups, all of which operated from the same headquarters, 6328 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh. These were the—

Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born,
Nationality Committee of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania,
Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania,
Committee To End Sedition Laws.

Although each of these organizations had its own officers, the testimony and documents obtained by the Committee on Un-American Activities prove their close relationship and common program.

Letterheads obtained by the Committee on Un-American Activities show Jack Sartisky was chairman, and Evelyn Abelson, and Bessie Steinberg were successive executive secretaries of the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Other exhibits obtained by the Committee on Un-American Activities, identified Joe Rudiak, as chairman and Joe Mankin as secretary of the Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania; and Allan D. McNeil, as head of the Committee To End Sedition Laws. Evelyn Abelson, Bessie Steinberg, Jack Sartisky, Joe Rudiak, and Joe Mankin and Allan McNeil have all been identified as members of the Communist Party. Evelyn Abelson, Bessie Steinberg, Rudiak and McNeil appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities in Youngstown, Ohio, and invoked the fifth amendment when questioned about Communist Party membership and activities in behalf of the party. Allan McNeil, a former officer in the Communist-controlled Abraham Lincoln Brigade during the Spanish Civil War, was, himself, the subject of a defense campaign in western Pennsylvania to block his deportation on grounds of Communist Party membership.

The Western Pennsylvania Committee took an active part in the Communist lobbying campaign to destroy the United States security and immigration laws. Following is the text of a letter sent by the Western Pennsylvania Committee to all members of the Pennsylvania State Senate, urging them to vote for a resolution requesting the repeal of the Immigration and Nationality Act by the United States Congress. This letter was part of the general lobbying campaign inaugurated by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born at the National Legislative Conference in Washington, D. C. The resolution referred to in the letter was defeated, but its text was:

circulated as a model to be followed in drafting similar resolutions in other State legislatures:

FEBRUARY 1, 1956.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION
OF FOREIGN BORN,

806 Renshaw Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR SENATOR: Senate Resolution, Serial No. 123, calls for Memorializing Congress to Repeal the Provisions of the McCarran-Walters Immigration Act. It was introduced on April 18, 1955, by Messrs, Schmidt, Weiner, Seyler and DiSilvestro.

Because of the widespread interest in our immigration and naturalization policies, we are writing to all State Senators from Western Pennsylvania to urge their support in getting this Resolution out of the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations and in getting this Resolution adopted by the State Senate.

Please advise us as to whether or not you support this Resolution.

Sincerely yours,

JACK SARTISKY, *Chairman.*

Another letter, dated April 13, 1954, from Harriet Barron to Evelyn Abelson, reveals the participation of key Communist agent, Steve Nelson, in the work of the political subversion campaign. Nelson, convicted of charges of conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence, ranks as one of the Kremlin's chief representatives in the United States. Miss Abelson, when questioned about the letter at the time of her appearance before the Committee on Un-American Activities, refused to comment on the implications of its text. The letter reads:

DEAR EVELYN: Steve was here yesterday and he seemed to be of the impression that a date had been set for a meeting. Please let me know what the date is * * * We also discussed somewhat some of the problems of the Committee * * *.

Miss Abelson also invoked the fifth amendment in reference to correspondence with Allan McNeil. One letter in the possession of the committee handwritten by Allan McNeil to Miss Abelson, congratulates her in the following way:

EVELYN: This is a good order. You did a good job. As a victory, temporary but still a victory, it deserved publicity. However, the nut of the matter is that BIA (Board of Immigration Appeals) is being very, very democratic and due-process-of-law here. Because he did not have counsel, they order a rehearing. There is nothing in this, however we try, to stretch its use to do my case the least good. It is true they denied us right to interrogatories on the documentary stuff they produced at the last moment—that stands by itself and should be useful in court, but it has nothing in common with being without counsel, etc. From this order

it sounds as though Tolstoy has a bare chance of getting a stay of deportation. That's very good.

ALLAN.

Other organizations in western Pennsylvania which collaborated in the Communist political subversion campaign, were the American-Yugoslav Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the South Slav Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the Committee to Protect Joseph Mankin's Citizenship, the Citizens Committee To End the Stool-Pigeon Racket, and the District Council Six Defense Committee, established on behalf of officers of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, who were under order of deportation for Communist Party membership and activity.

In the Philadelphia area, the Communist Party conducted its political subversion campaign through several media:

The Philadelphia Committee for Defense of the Foreign Born

The Committee To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and To Protect the Foreign Born

The Conference To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act, Feb. 8, 1953, Philadelphia

A People's Conference Against McCarthyite Legislation and for Civil Rights, June 19, 1954, Philadelphia

A major activity of the Philadelphia area was the Conference To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act. Its chairman was A. Harry Levitan, a Philadelphia attorney, who was identified by Herman Thomas, a former official of the Communist Party in eastern Pennsylvania, as a person he had seen at closed Communist Party meetings between 1946 and 1951. Levitan, in an appearance before the Committee on Un-American Activities, denied membership in the Communist Party at the time of, and through a period of 9 months before, his appearance, but invoked the fifth amendment in reference to Communist Party membership prior to that time.

The sole known function of the Philadelphia Committee for Defense of the Foreign Born was a testimonial dinner in honor of Levitan, held at the Broadwood Hotel, on October 28, 1955, under the chairmanship of the Reverend Kenneth Ripley Forbes. The principal speakers were Harriet Barron and Leonard Boudin.

A souvenir journal of the 1955 National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, contains a greeting from the Philadelphia Committee for the Defense of the Foreign Born in which the Reverend Forbes is listed as chairman of the organization and Sol Rotenberg as treasurer. Rotenberg was identified as a Communist Party member by Herman Thomas. When interrogated during the committee's series of hearings on political subversion, Rotenberg invoked the fifth amendment regarding Communist Party membership.

Investigation by the Committee on Un-American Activities indicates that the Committee To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Act and To Protect the Foreign Born was under the direction of Frances Gabow. She was identified as a Communist Party member by Herman Thomas and invoked the fifth amendment in her appearance before the Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C., on November 14, 1956. Records in the possession of the Committee on Un-American Activities show that Mrs. Gabow was

chairman of the nominating committee at the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born conference in Chicago December 12-13, 1953.

The People's Conference Against McCarthyite Legislation and for Civil Rights was held at the Hotel Adelphi, on June 19, 1954. The Reverend Kenneth Ripley Forbes acted as chairman and the principal speaker was Sol Rotenberg.

The investigation by the Committee on Un-American Activities shows the existence of three other Communist-controlled organizations which participated in political subversion in the Philadelphia area:

The Philadelphia Committee for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act and to Defend Its Victims

The Dora Coleman Defense Committee

[Mike] Gates Defense Committee

WASHINGTON

Another center of activity was in the Northwest States of Washington and Oregon.

The Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was formed on June 30, 1949, in Seattle. The Daily People's World, which reported the formation of the organization, said that an organizing conference had constituted itself as a 70-person sponsoring committee for the new branch of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Officers were: Dr. C. H. Fisher, chairman; Chris Mensalves, secretary; Mabel Conrad, treasurer; Ernie Mangaoang and Marion Kinney, vice chairmen.

Lyle Mercer became chairman of the Northwest Committee later in the year. Kenneth Howard and Lenus Westman subsequently filled the post of executive secretary. Westman was identified as a Communist Party member by Barbara Hartle.

Marion Kinney who had appeared as vice chairman of the Northwest committee in 1949, served as chairman of the committee in 1950 and 1951 and held the post of acting secretary in 1953. Subsequently she was secretary of the Washington Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, successor to the Northwest Committee. Marion Kinney was identified as a Communist by Barbara Hartle and invoked the fifth amendment when questioned on her membership and activities when testifying before the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1956.

At the time of the committee hearings in Seattle, a suit was filed by officers of the Washington committee against members of the Committee on Un-American Activities to prevent them from conducting sessions there. John W. Caughlan was listed as chairman, Marion Kinney as executive secretary, Louise Hatten as corresponding secretary, Cecilia Corr as treasurer, and Clara Paulson as recording secretary. Cecilia Corr and Clara Paulson were both identified as members of the Communist Party by Barbara Hartle. Louise Hatten was called as a witness in the committee's political subversion hearings and invoked the fifth amendment in respect to Communist Party activities.

Two-thirds of the officers and sponsors of the Northwest Committee were Communists. Barbara Hartle, a former member of the Communist Party, testified that the organization was under the control of the Communist Party and that Abner Green had participated in the direction of its affairs.

Mr. ARENS. Did you have occasion to become acquainted with the membership and activities of the Northwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Was it controlled by the Communist Party?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes. (P. 6947.)

Mrs. Hartle identified a number of persons known to her as Communist Party members, who helped establish the Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Hugh DeLacy ¹	Oiva Halonen
Joseph Jurich	Florence James
Karly Larsen	Burton James
Marion Kinney	Harold Johnston
Mabel Conrad	Charles Nichols
Myrna Anderson	Jerry O'Connell
Walter Belka	William J. Pennock
Prof. Joseph Butterworth	Prof. Herbert J. Phillips
Robert Cummings	Thomas C. Rabbitt
John Daschbach	Harry Sunoo ²
O. L. Dearing	Jerry Tyler
A. A. Fisher	Winnie Thomson
Rachmiel Forschmiedt	William Wallace
Ray Glover	

Among the witnesses before the Committee on Un-American Activities in Seattle, were Walter Belka, Myrna Anderson, Robert Cummings, John Daschbach, and Rachmiel Forschmiedt, all of whom were sponsors of the Northwest Committee. All were identified by Barbara Hartle as members of the Communist Party and invoked the fifth amendment.

Mrs. Hartle explained the reasons for the Communist Party's vigorous opposition to the Immigration and Nationality Act:

It was opposed to it because this act made it possible to restrict the activities of the Communists who were aliens, and made it possible to guard some of the work of Communists in such places as Alaska that might in some way endanger the security of the country. (p. 6954.)

A report of the Washington State committee of the Communist Party in November 1955, quoted Abner Green as declaring in "a recent evaluation":

The most important contribution * * * was made by the Seattle committee * * * which won the Gonzalez case in the United States Supreme Court and the Alcantra case in

¹ Appeared as a witness before the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization at its hearings in San Francisco, Calif., on October 14, 1952.

² Sunoo later broke with the Communist Party and testified as a cooperative witness in the Smith Act trial in Seattle.

the Federal court of appeals in San Francisco * * * (See exhibit 614).

Two auxiliaries of the Seattle committee were The Committee To Defend Hazel Wolf in Seattle, and the Pete Nelson Defense Committee in Everett, Wash.

OREGON

The ACPFB's official organ, The Lamp, September-October 1949, announced that:

A special defense organization has been established in Portland, Oreg., to campaign for the defense of four non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings. The four are: Casimiro Burno Absolar, John Swenson, Hamish Mackay, and Karolina Halverson.

This was later formalized as the Committee for Defense of Four of Oregon's Foreign Born, subsequently known as the Committee for Protection of Oregon's Foreign Born. Letterheads of the Committee for Protection of Oregon's Foreign Born show the following officers:

Chairman, Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin
Vice-Chairman, William Henry Curl
Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Anna Belle MacKay
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ramon Tancioco
Members of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Helen Cook,
D. N. Delaney, Mrs. Mabel Moore
Counsel: Irvin Goodman and Nels Peterson

Other information available to the committee showed that at other periods Reverend Chamberlin and Dirk De Jonge held the position of honorary chairman; Norman Haaland, chairman of the ways and means committee; Vincent Howard, chairman of the entertainment committee and that the position of executive secretary was held in 1950 by Lawrence Sefton, and that of corresponding secretary by Marjorie Bancroft and Victor Todd.

Dirk De Jonge was identified as a member of the Communist Party by Homer L. Owen in 1954 before the Committee on Un-American Activities. De Jonge was a Communist Party candidate for mayor of Portland in the early 1930's. Owen also identified Mary Jane Tancioco as a member of the Communist Party. Both invoked the fifth amendment in reference to Communist Party activities when they appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities in its hearings on political subversion in Seattle.

Vincent Howard, Norman Haaland, and Victor Todd also invoked the fifth amendment regarding Communist Party activity during the same hearing. In addition, Valerie Taylor and James Fantz, two of the sponsors of the Oregon Committee, invoked the fifth amendment when called before the committee.

A second organization, the Clatsop Committee for Protection of Foreign Born functioned in Oregon in coordination with the Committee for Protection of Oregon's Foreign Born. Head of this group was Mrs. Julia Ruuttila, who has written extensively on immigration and deportation matters for Communist publications. She invoked the fifth amendment in reference to Communist Party membership when called before the Committee on Un-American Activities in Seattle in December 1956.

OHIO

The Lamp, February-March 1952, announced the formation of a committee in Cleveland, Ohio. In time three Communist-controlled organizations for political subversion functioned in Ohio:

The Ohio Provisional Committee for Protection of Foreign Born;
The Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born;¹

The Laurenti Defense Committee in Akron.

Secretary of the Ohio committee was Elsie Zazrivy. Mrs. Zazrivy invoked the fifth amendment when confronted with committee information that she was financial secretary of the Cuyahoga County section of the Communist Party at its hearings in Youngstown, Ohio, November 1956.

A letterhead dated March 6, 1954, identified Kenneth O. Gemmill² as chairman of the Ohio committee. At the time of her appearance, Mrs. Zazrivy stated that the Ohio committee had been out of existence for approximately 1½ to 2 years.

In a report to the National Conference of Defense Committees in New York in June 1955, Abner Green noted: "We suffered a setback in the closing of the Ohio committee's office."

The Laurenti Defense Committee of Akron was organized on behalf of Sam Laurenti, an Italian-American rubber worker, who had been ordered deported because of Communist activities.

NEW ENGLAND

The New England Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was founded in May 1950. James W. Glatis, an undercover agent for the FBI, testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board on June 24, 1955, that he had attended this founding meeting, and named as present Dave Rosenberg, secretary of the Communist Party district No. 1; Nathaniel Mills, Ruth Hillsgrove, Louis Marks, and Abner Green. Nathaniel Mills was identified as a member of the Communist Party by Herbert Philbrick. Ruth Hillsgrove, before the Committee on Un-American Activities, invoked the fifth amendment with respect to Communist Party membership.

The Lamp of June-July 1950, announced officially that the New England committee had been established on May 14 and reported that Marks had been elected chairman.

Subsequently, Abner Green tried to embarrass the testimony of Glatis and charged him with having given "manufactured testimony" in testifying that the New England committee had been founded in 1950. "The truth," Green declared, forgetting the statement of the Lamp, was "the New England committee was not established until May 1952" (exhibit 19, p. 7118). When committee counsel showed Green his report and stated that "your attempt to discredit Glatis has no basis," Green took refuge in the fifth amendment.

Ruth Hillsgrove was later replaced by Olive Sutton Leith³ as secretary, and the address of the New England committee was changed

¹ A predecessor organization by the same name, admittedly a part of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, was organized in Cleveland on February 2, 1941 (exhibit 209). Its president was Edward Lamb. It became inactive when a number of prominent Ohio citizens who were among the sponsors withdrew on the ground that the organization was a creature of the Communist Party.

² Since deceased.

³ Olive Sutton Leith, subpoenaed by the Committee on Un-American Activities, was excused from appearance because of illness.

from Miss Hillsgrove's home at 130 Myrtle Street, Boston, to 446 Tremont Street, Boston.

Olive Sutton has been a staff writer for the Communist Daily Worker and the Sunday Worker, and is married to Alex Leith, an identified member of the Communist Party.

Affiliated with the New England committee was the Committee for the Defense of Eulalia Figueiredo, in New Bedford, Mass.

MISSOURI

Four Communist-controlled committees functioned in Missouri:

- The Sam and Fanny Manewitz Defense Committee.
- Committee for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and the Defense of Sam and Fanny Manewitz.
- Committee to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Stop Deportation of Sam and Fanny Manewitz.
- Tonie Sentner Defense Committee of UE District 8.

Documents introduced in the hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities showed that the first three organizations used Post Office Box 506, Wellston Station, St. Louis, as their address. These documents also show John Starks as secretary of the Sam and Fanny Manewitz Defense Committee.

Starks invoked the fifth amendment when questioned about Communist Party membership before the Committee on Un-American Activities in Chicago in December 1956. He had been identified as a member of the party by William Cortor at hearings in St. Louis in June 1956.

The Tonie Sentner Defense Committee was organized to block the deportation of Antonia Sentner, an identified member of the Communist Party and the wife of William Sentner,¹ also identified as a Communist Party member.

OTHER AFFILIATES

To supplement the work of the local organizations, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born also established two nationwide affiliates: The Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportations and the National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans.

The Sons and Daughters organization was one of the most reprehensible of the many enterprises of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. It was composed of children, some of them in their early teens, of Communists who were under order of deportation.

The Lamp of October–November–December 1952, announced:

A new youth organization, the Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportations, has been formed. Purpose of the group is to assist in defending parents whose activities in the labor and progressive movement have brought them under McCarran Law attack. The group will seek to involve wide sections of young people

¹ Appeared as a witness before the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization at its hearings in St. Louis, Mo., on October 11, 1952.

around its activities with prime emphasis on pointing up how the current deportation drive affects youth.

It listed Mona Schneider as secretary of the organization and Evelyn Barnett as treasurer. In an appearance before the Committee on Un-American Activities, Mona Schneider stated that the Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportations had existed for a period of about 2 years and admitted that it had held its meetings at the offices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Mona Schneider, the wife of Alec Jones, campaign and education director of the ACPFB, invoked the fifth amendment to refuse answering questions concerning Communist Party membership when interrogated by the Committee on Un-American Activities. (P. 6304.)

A mimeographed letter shows the following as members of the executive committee: Francis Borich, Nancy Borich, William Egger, Victor Klig, Bernard Saltzman, Seymour Taffler.

The establishment of the National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans was reported in *The Lamp* of March 1951, which stated that it had been "organized at a reception in New York City on January 27." *The Lamp* listed the following officers: Honorary Cochairmen: Mrs. Charlotta Bass, of Los Angeles; Dr. Dorothy Brewster, of New York; and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, of Boston; Uta Hagen¹ and Ada B. Jackson, cochairmen; and Belle Bailynson, national secretary. *The Lamp* stated that the organization would "seek to inform the American people of the threat of deportation to the welfare of American families and will pay special attention to the cases of 30 women who face deportation."

In its issues of June-July and October-November 1951, *The Lamp* reported these activities of the National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born:

The National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans sent a special women's delegation to Washington on May 17; sponsored an Open Letter to President Truman, signed by 55 prominent American women, protesting the deportation hysteria; organized a Midwest Tour for Mrs. Eulalia Figueiredo, with meetings in Detroit, Chicago, and Cleveland; issued a special Defense Stamp Book to "Save the 28" women arrested in deportation proceedings. A Detroit Chapter of the National Women's Appeal was organized during June; Chapters are being organized also in Chicago and Los Angeles.

The National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans has initiated a campaign around the case of Dora Coleman, Philadelphia mother of three children. This case will be argued before the U. S. Supreme Court during the week of November 26. Mrs. Coleman was brought to the U. S. when she was 14 years old, in 1914, and has lived here continuously since that time. She will be represented by David Rein, Washington attorney. Copies may be obtained by communications with the National Women's Appeal, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

¹ Uta Hagen, in a staff interrogation, denied that she had been cochairman of the National Women's Appeal. She stated that her sole connection with the organization was a donation of \$25 made by a check which was then endorsed over to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Belle Bailynson, the national secretary, has participated in a variety of Communist-directed activities including the American Women for Peace, Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, the Civil Rights Congress, the National Negro Labor Council and the American Labor Party. She invoked the fifth amendment in reference to Communist Party membership when she appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities on November 13, 1956.

Confirmation of the relationship between the National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is a check made out to the National Women's Appeal and endorsed over to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Abner Green invoked the fifth amendment when he was asked whether "that refreshes your recollection with reference to interlocking financial arrangements between the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the National Women's Appeal." In 1955 at the National Conference of Defense Committees. Green reported:

No advance at all has been shown in the organization of Women's Appeal Committees, despite an excellent Women's Panel at the National Conference in December, or in the organization of Sons and Daughters Committees.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

Following is a compilation of all the regional organizations of the ACPFB documented in the course of the Committee on Un-American Activities' hearings on Communist political subversion:

New York:

New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Committee for the Freedom of Martin Young
Committee for the Freedom of Sam Milgrom
Committee to Defend Chungsoon and Choon Cha Kwak
Committee to Defend Toma Babin
Neighbors Committee to Defend Benjamin Saltzman
Neighbors Committee for Defense of Peter Harisiades and Anna
Taffler
Greek Committee for Defense of Peter Harisiades
Greek-American Committee for Defense of Peter Harisiades
Committee for Defense of Greek-Americans
Alex Bittelman Defense Committee
Charles Doyle Defense Committee
Claudia Jones Defense Committee
Ferdinand Smith Defense Committee
Frank Ibanez Defense Committee
Ida Gottesman Defense Committee
John Santo Defense Committee
Leonard Costa Defense Committee
Louis Weinstock Defense Committee
Norman Tallentire Defense Committee
Paul Yuditch Defense Committee
Rose Nelson Defense Committee
Michael Salerno Defense Committee
Estonian and Latvian Committees for Protection of Foreign Born
Finnish-American Freedom Committee
Hungarian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Hungarian-American Defense Committee
Hungarian Defense Committee
New York Polish Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Russian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Ukrainian-American Committee for the Defense of Zazuliak and
Kushnir
Ukrainian Defense Committee Against Deportation
New York chapter of American Yugoslav Committee for Protec-
tion of Foreign Born
Freedom of the Press Committee Against Deportation
New York Trade Union Committee for Protection of Foreign
Born
Committee for Defense of Morning Freiheit Writers

Washington State:

Washington State Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Committee to Defend Hazel Wolf
 Pete Nelson Defense Committee

Oregon:

Committee for Defense of Four of Oregon's Foreign Born
 Committee for Protection of Oregon's Foreign Born
 Clatsop County Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

California:

Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 East Bay Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Vacaville Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 East Side Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Harbor Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Needle Trades Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Friends and Neighbors of David Hyun
 Korean-American Deportees Defense Committee
 Peoples' Defense Committee
 Bay Cities Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Orange County Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Valley Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Scandinavian-American Defense Committee
 Vart Galalian Committee
 Petros Lezos Defense Committee
 Friends of Diamond Kimm
 Rose Chernin Defense Committee
 Frank Spector Defense Committee
 Rose Spector Defense Committee
 Committee to Save the Life of John Juhn
 Ethel Linn Defense Committee for the Repeal of the McCarran-
 Walter Act
 Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran
 Law
 Committee to Defend Mike Daniels
 Adolph Larson-Ruby Hynes Defense Committee

New England:

New England Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Committee for the Defense of Eulalia Figueiredo (New Bedford,
 Mass.)

Missouri:

Sam and Fanny Manewitz Defense Committee
 Committee for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and the De-
 fence of Sam and Fanny Manewitz
 Committee to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Stop De-
 portation of Sam and Fanny Manewitz
 Tonie Sentner Defense Committee of UE District 8

Michigan:

Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Detroit Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Greek-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Greek-American Defense Committee
 Italian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 American-Polish Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Polish-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Bulgarian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Albanian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Romanian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Lithuanian National Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 (Detroit and Chicago)
 Stella Brown Defense Committee
 Peggy Wellman Defense Committee
 Stanley Nowak Defense Committee
 Gus Polites Defense Committee (Dearborn)
 Larry Davis Defense Committee
 William Allan Defense Committee
 Committee in Defense of Henry Podolski
 Gosman-Fabian Defense Committee
 Michigan Chapter of National Women's Appeal

Minnesota:

Minnesota Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Joint Defense Committee
 Minneapolis Joint Committee Against Deportation
 Charles Rowoldt Defense Committee
 Peter Warhol Defense Committee
 Otto Skog Defense Committee

Ohio:

Ohio Provisional Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Laurenti Defense Committee (Akron)

Pennsylvania:

Western Pennsylvania:

Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 American-Yugoslav Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Committee to End Sedition Laws
 Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania
 Committee to Protect Joseph Mankin's Citizenship
 Citizens Committee to End the Stool Pigeon Racket
 District Council Six Defense Committee (UE)
 South Slav Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Eastern Pennsylvania:

Philadelphia Committee for Defense of the Foreign Born
 Philadelphia Committee to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and to Protect the Foreign Born
 Philadelphia Committee for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act and To Defend Its Victims
 [Mike] Gates Defense Committee (Philadelphia)
 Dora Coleman Defense Committee (Philadelphia)

Iowa:

Committee for Defense of Martin Karasek (Bettendorf, Iowa)

Illinois:

Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Chicago)

Vincent Andrus Defense Committee

Lithuanian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Lithuanian Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Lithuanian National Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Marie Kratochvil Defense Committee

Czechoslovak Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Chicago-Greek Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Italian Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Russian-American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Ukrainian Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Chicago Jewish Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Moses Resnikoff Defense Committee

Irwin Franklin Defense Committee

James Keller Defense Committee

Frances Vivian Defense Committee

Joe Weber Defense Committee

Women's Committee to Free Katherine Hyndman

Chicago Labor Defense Committee

APPENDIX II

Although the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and its affiliates professed to be concerned with the plight of all foreign-born, for humane reasons, the evidence obtained by the Committee on Un-American Activities proves that the resources of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born were set into motion only on behalf of persons essential to the Communist conspiracy in the United States.

Below are official abstracts, from the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service of the records of the persons whom the Communist Party and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in local and nationwide campaigns, sought most vehemently to save from deportation.

NEW YORK

Alexander Bittelman

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Subject has been identified as having been a member of the Communist Party and its predecessors from its formation in 1919 to 1942. In 1927 he was a member of the central committee of the Worker's (Communist) Party of the United States which later became the Communist Party of the United States in 1929. He was a delegate of the Communist Party of the United States to the Red International of Trade Unions in Moscow, Russia, in March 1928. He was elected and served as a member of the central committee

of the Communist Party of the United States in 1936, 1938, and 1940. He has written numerous pamphlets and newspaper articles expounding the Communist Party line."

Paul Cinat

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Cinat was a member of the Communist Party from about 1930 to 1937. He was also a member of the International Workers Order from about 1930 to 1954."

Leonard Costa

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Three Government witnesses testified that he was a voluntary member of the Communist Party of the United States from 1932 to 1934. Records of the board of elections, Rochester Monroe County, N. Y., reflect he was a candidate of the Communist Party for the office of judge of the city court of Rochester in general election of 1935 and for the office of senator of the 45th district in 1936."

Ida Gottesman

"Summary of individual's activity in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Ida Gottesman was a member of the Communist Party of the United States during 1938-39. She was also a member of the International Workers Order from 1928 until, at least, 1948."

Claudia Jones

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: The subject was a member of the Communist Party of the United States from 1935 until 1941. During this period she period she attended numerous meetings and was a member of the National Committee of the Young Communist League, the Negro Commission, and Women's Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. She also was the State Educational Director of the Young Communist League and a member of the National Council of the Young Communist League."

Paul Juditz

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organization advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: From 1919 to 1928 the subject attended more than 12 Communist Party meetings, to which only members of the Communist Party of the United States were admitted. From 1923 to 1937 he held a membership card in the Communist Party of the United States."

Samson Milgrom

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: The subject was a member of the Communist Party of the United States from 1931 to 1939, during which time he held an executive position and was a member of the central committee of

that organization. He attended national committee meetings and national party conventions of the Communist Party."

Rose Nelson

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: The subject was a member of the Communist Party of the United States from about 1925 until about 1936. She was also a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party."

Benny Saltzman

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Saltzman was a member of the Communist Party of the United States from about 1935 or 1936 until sometime in 1937 or 1938. In addition, he was a member of the International Workers Order from 1931 to at least 1943."

Anna Taffler

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Member of Communist Party from 1932 to 1938. Member of Workers Alliance, Boro Park branch, from 1932 to 1944; member of International Worker Order as of December 1946, exact date of membership not known. Held Communist Party meetings in her home from either 1932, 1933, or 1934 until 1942."

Martin Young

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: The subject was a member of the Communist Party from 1931 to 1938. He attended several meetings of the national committee of the Communist Party and at least two conventions of the Communist Party. He was also a member of the Young Communist League."

CALIFORNIA

Mike Daniels

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Admitted membership in Communist Party from 1926 to date of hearing, November 1930."

Vartian Galalian

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Membership in Communist Party from 1920 to 1930."

Ruby Madeline Hynes

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Witness William Ward Kimple testified that he had handled the Communist Party membership records of the subject in 1937, 1938, and 1939 and that he had had the subject pointed out to him at mass meetings of the Communist Party. The subject refused to be sworn or to testify in proceedings before this Service.

David Hyun

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Member of Communist Party in Hawaii. Instrumental in reactivating the Communist Party in Hawaii in 1945. Led and participated in discussion groups on indoctrination of Communist Party philosophy, planning, strategy, and recruitment of members in Communist Party in 1946 and 1947. Advocated redistribution of wealth and Government ownership of industry such as exists in Russia and that these reforms would take place following the revolution in the United States. Was instrumental in forming a branch of the Hawaiian Civil Liberties Committee on the west coast soon after his arrival in California from Hawaii in 1947 (an organization designated by the Attorney General as Communist (F. R. 315, No. 231)). Was educational director of the Westlake section of the Communist Party in Los Angeles in 1949."

Petros Lezos

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Subject applied for discretionary relief at time of hearing. This was denied as he declined to answer questions as to whether or not he is now or ever had been a member of the Communist Party of the United States on the grounds his answer might incriminate him."

Frank Spector

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Member of Communist Party of United States under its various names from 1919 until at least 1948. (Subject's own testimony before California Senate Fact Finding Committee, February 18, 1948.)"

Rose Spector

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Member of Communist Party in San Francisco (executive committee) 1937-39."

CHICAGO

Vincent Andrulis

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence:

"Government witness Maurice Malkin testified to his own membership in the Communist Party from 1919 to October 1928, from April 1931 to early 1937, and was in contact with the Communist Party during 1929 and 1930, testified as to relationship of newspaper Vilnis with the Communist Party; that witness saw subject at a party convention in Chicago about 1925; that no person could be an editor of Vilnis or of any other party organ, without being a member of the Communist Party. Subject, according to evidence introduced at deportation hearing, was an editor of Vilnis in 1920, 1923, 1931, 1933, 1934, and 1935. Government Witness Charles Baxter testified as to

the various changes of name during the pertinent periods in question of the Communist Party. Government Witness Anton K. Valukas testified to membership in the Communist Party from about 1919 to 1921, and that subject stated to him he was a Communist Party secretary, but no date was given."

Irwin Philip Franklin

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Witnesses have testified that subject is a charter member of the Communist Party of U. S. A.; that he edited a paper in 1917 for the Industrial Workers of the World; that he is one of those who helped in founding the Communist Party in America; that he was a director of the Amkino, a Communist front which distributed Soviet films; that he was a director of the Compro Daily Publishing Co. which published the Daily Worker in 1929; that he wrote articles in the Daily Worker from 1923 to 1928; that in the forties he was seen at Communist Party national headquarters in New York discussing Communist matters with the highest leaders of the party. He presently represents Artkino Films, Inc., in Chicago. He is one of the leaders of the Communist Party of U. S. A. He refused to take the stand in the hearing accorded him under warrant of arrest at Chicago October 27, 1952."

Katherine Margaret Hyndman

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Subject, upon advice of counsel, did not take the witness stand during deportation hearing. Government witness, Thomas J. Connor, testified subject was introduced to him in October 1947 as organizing secretary of the Communist Party in Lake County, Ind. Connor, a newspaper reporter, was seeking a story for his newspaper, the Chicago Tribune. Government witness, Elsie Grasso, testified as to her knowledge of certain Communist Party documents, and recognized subject. Government witness, Gustav Harry Anderson, testified to his knowledge of subject attending meetings of the Communist Party in Rockford, Ill., in 1935 and 1936 at which witness and subject were present. Government witness, Helen Wood Berni, testified to a number of Communist Party meetings at which witness and subject were present in Omaha, Nebr."

James Albert Keller

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Was convicted June 13, 1930, by superior court of Imperial County, Calif., of criminal syndicalism; was a member of the Communist Party of the United States from about 1925 to 1930 and from November 1935 to June 1939; was a member of the Communist Political Association in 1944 and 1945; was ordered deported September 23, 1931, on charge of being a member of the Communist Party of U. S. A.; admitted at time he registered as an alien in 1940 that he was educational director of the Michigan Communist Political Association; is now facing criminal charges under Immigration and Nationality Act for refusal to answer questions concerning Commu-

nist affiliations while under order of supervision. Known leader in Illinois in Communist movement in trade unions."

Mary Kratochvil

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Government witness John Tuma who testified that he became a member of the Communist Party of America in 1919 and continued membership until 1929 through successive changes in the name of the organization, identified subject at closed meetings (Workers Party of America) in 1922, he being literature agent. Government witness Frank Lukash testified he was a member of the Communist Party from 1931 to 1934, holding the office of agit-prop, and attended 3 unit meetings of the Communist Party at home of subject, 2 in 1933 and the third about January 1934, and that he paid his dues to respondent at these meetings. The subject did not testify at the deportation hearing."

Moses Resnikoff

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Admitted when he registered as an alien in 1940 that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1926 to 1938 or 1939, stating he no longer was a member in 1940. In 1936 and 1937 subject signed letters on behalf of the Jewish Buro of the Communist Party. The Daily Record of September 2, 1939, and October 14, 1939, reflects subject addressing huge gatherings in Chicago to discuss the international situation, showing that the Russian-German pact was 'an aid to peace.' One of these addresses was made under the suspicions of the 24th Ward Branch of the Communist Party. The Daily Worker of February 6, 1948, announces a protest rally against the deportation proceedings instituted against Alex Bittleman and Claudia Jones. Speakers announced are the subject, Gil Green, Communist Party State chairman, Claude Lightfoot, legislative director of the Communist Party. Subject for many years has been the midwest representative of the Communist dominated and controlled Jewish daily Morning Freiheit. Subject admitted membership in the International Workers Order from 1930 to date of alien registration in 1940. In 1948 subject was secretary of the Morning Freiheit Association."

Joseph Weber

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Subject originally entered the United States for permanent residence at New York, May 10, 1913. In February 1929, by falsely claiming birth in Chicago in an application for a United States passport, obtained such passport, visited Europe for about 8 months, 6 months of the time being spent visiting Leningrad and Moscow, Russia. Reentered the United States at New York November 7, 1929, in possession of the United States passport obtained by falsely misrepresenting place of birth. Subject was sentenced to a year and a day on May 8, 1950, in the United States district court, Chicago, and fined \$1,000, but this was reversed by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. Subject refused to be sworn and testify under

oath at a reopened deportation proceeding. Subject denied membership in the Communist Party and denied ever telling anyone he was a member."

MICHIGAN

Ruth or Rifke Fabian (nee Glozman; alias Rivka Glasman)

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Was a member of the Communist Party of the United States at Detroit, Mich., during the years 1931 to 1934."

Mary Gosman (alias Masche Gorenstein alias Mary Horinstein)

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Member of Communist Party of the United States of America from 1929 to the latter part of 1936. Was active as a functionary; distributed literature and took part in Communist Party demonstrations."

Ada Louie Mignon Wellman (alias Peggy Wellman)

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Member of the Communist Party of the United States during the years 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950. Identified as having acted in various positions as a functionary of the Communist Party and also taught Marxism to party meeting attendants."

MINNESOTA

Charles Rowoldt

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: The subject testified under oath on January 10, 1947, that he joined the Communist Party in Minneapolis in the spring or summer of 1935 and remained a member until the end of 1935 and that as a member of the Communist Party he ran the Communist Party bookstore in Minneapolis for awhile. He testified that he held no office in the Communist Party during his membership."

Peter Warhol

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: The subject testified before two officers of this Service on different occasions that he was a member of the Communist Party from 1935 to 1938. He also indicated this in his alien registration form."

PHILADELPHIA

Dora Coleman

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Self-admitted membership in the Communist Party, Philadelphia, Pa., 1919, for 1 year. Rejoined Communist Party, Philadelphia, Pa., 1928. Remained until about 1930. Rejoined Communist Party, Philadelphia, Pa., 1936. Remained until about 1938. Has never submitted a formal resignation to the Communist Party."

Mike Gates

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Identified as an active member of the Communist Party, U. S. A., for the period from 1935 to 1937, and 1946 to 1949, at the very least, and a member of the educational committee of the district committee of the Communist Party, Philadelphia, Pa."

SEATTLE

Hazel Anna Wolf

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: Government witness Kathryn Fogg stated that she saw subject at two meetings which were restricted to members of the Communist Party. According to this witness one of the meetings occurred in 1937 or 1938 and the other in 1938. Mrs. Fogg further testified that subject once stated to her (Mrs. Fogg) that she was being changed from one unit of the Communist Party to another."

ST. LOUIS

Antonia Sentner

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: At deportation hearings Mrs. Sentner refused to give any testimony regarding her membership in the Communist Party of the United States or any testimony regarding her membership in other organizations. In registering as an alien under the Alien Registration Act of 1940, said Antonia Sentner indicated she had been a member of the Communist Party from 1935 to 1938."

NEBRASKA

Martin Karasek

"Summary of individual's activities in connection with organizations advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence: The subject was convicted on May 9, 1934, at Bettendorf, Iowa, distribution of handbills without license, at which time he admitted to the court that he was an active member of and a believer in the Communist Party. Similar admissions were made to an investigator of this Service on October 19, 1934, and other witnesses testified to the same. Subject did not testify in the deportation proceedings."

APPENDIX III

The Committee on Un-American Activities investigation of Communist political subversion struck home in the headquarters of the international conspiracy. Reported below is an official Soviet government broadcast denouncing the committee's inquiry:

COMMITTEE HOUNDS UNITED STATES PROGRESSIVES

Moscow, TASS, in English Hellschreiber to Europe, December 16, 1956, 1735 GMT—L

[Text]

NEW YORK.—Press reports show that the notorious Un-American Activities Committee has launched another drive on civil rights and liberties in the United States. Material published in the press about the Committee's activities once again prove that the United States, while raising a hue and cry about the observance of the U. N. human rights declaration by other countries, does not insure in its own country the elementary civil rights and liberties proclaimed in that declaration.

The Committee held a number of sessions in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle in the first half of December under the guise of investigating "Communist attempts to undermine the laws designed to insure security." It interrogated close to 100 people.

The main target of the Committee's attacks is the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, a progressive organization, which for a number of years has been defending in the courts trade union and other progressive leaders sentenced to deportation for their political views. With the help of perjured testimony of professional informers, the Committee sought to discredit this organization and its workers.

The methods used by the Committee to hound innocent people are illustrated by the following facts: One of the paid informers whose services the Committee enlisted, seeking to vilify some employees of the General Electric Company in Chicago, alleged at a meeting of the Committee that when he wormed his way into the Communist Party on orders of the FBI, Party members at meetings were trained in handling rifles and shown how they would line up people and shoot them.

In Los Angeles the Committee summoned 75-year-old John Uhrin, a Hungarian by birth, and threatened to deport him for refusing to reply to the question of what he thought of photos of events in Hungary that he had been shown.

In San Francisco the Committee picked as its victim Prof. Victor Arnautov of Stanford University. The "charge" against him is that he drew a cartoon of Vice President Nixon 3 years ago.

People summoned by the Committee are threatened with the loss of their jobs and court trial on the standard charge of so-called "contempt" of Congress if they invoke constitutional provisions in refusing to answer questions.

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